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THE BATTLE OF THE YATCHES.

The following doggerel was printed in Cruikshank's Comic Almanac for 1852, the year following the original race for the America's Cup:

A truly affecting copy of verses, made by a British tar in Spithead last August, and corked up in a bottle, floated to the end of Herne Bay pier last week. The bottle was speedily uncorked, in a vague expectation of cognac; but the finders, discovering that the only spirit which it contained was the spirit of the verses, magnanimously surrendered the whole to the Board of Admiralty, as justly and legally appertaining to the body. The Board, having sat upon the bottle (and broken it), rose as soon as possible, after instructing the First Lord to transmit to us the poetry, with a polite note stating how they had come by it, and lamenting that the poet should have so obstinately adhered to his peculiar mode of spelling the word "yacht."

O weep, ye British sailors,
Above or under hatches,
Here's Yankee Doodle's been and come,
And beat our craftiest yatches!
They started all to run a race,
And were well timed with watches;
But, oh! they never had no chance,
Had any of our yatches.

The Yankee she delayed at first,
Says they, "She'll never catch us,"
And flung up their tarpaulin hats—
The owners of the yatches!
But presently she walked along;
"Oh! dear," says they, "she'll match us!"
And stuck on their tarpaulin hats,
The owners of the yatches!

Then deep we ploughs along the sea;
The Yankee scarcely scratches,
And cracks on every stitch of sail
Upon our staggering yatches.
But one by one she passes us,
While bitterly we watches,
And utters imprecations on
The builders of our yatches.

And now she's quite hull down ahead;
Her sails like little patches;
Per sand barges and colliers we
May sell our boasted yatches.
We faintly hears the clubhouse gun—
The silver cup she snatches—
And all the English clubs are done,
The English clubs of yatches!

They say she didn't go by wind;
But wheels and springs and yatches;
And that's the way she weathered on
Our quickest going yatches.
But them's all lies, I'm bound to say—
Although they're told by lutches—
'Twas build of hull and cut of sail
That did for all our yatches.

But novelty, I hear them say,
Some novelty still hatches!
The Yankee yatch the keels will lay
Of many new club yatches.
And then we'll challenge Yankeeland;
From Boston Bay to Natchez,
To run their craftiest craft astern
Our spick and span new yatches.
—Reprinted in Forest and Stream.

A DREAM OF LUXURY.

If I had a million dollars I would surely take my ease.
I would go where'er I listed and I'd wear whate'er I'd please.
I wouldn't wear stiff-bosomed shirts nor collars strong and high,
Intended greatly to impress the casual passer-by;
I wouldn't wear my well-made coat nor patent leather shoes
I'd change the style of hat that I habitually use;
These stern decrees of custom which so hold me in their power—
If I had a million dollars I'd discard them in an hour.

I'd get myself a pair of shoes a long ways off from small,
And if I found some cool plowed ground, why, I'd wear none at all.
I'd wear a great big hat of straw with overhanging brim,
And look just like the hired man, while a-swopping yarns with him.
I'd only have one gallus, and I'd wear a gingham shirt,
And I'd keep away from town, so's no one's feelings would be hurt.
And I'd make long trips to nowhere, underneath the rustling trees—
If I had a million dollars I would surely take my ease. —Washington Star.

THE EVERGLADES.

Florida's Vast Swamp To Be Opened by Canal and Railroad.

The Everglades of Florida have long been synonymous in the public mind with malaria, mud and alligators. Many deadly fevers have been supposed to lurk in the stagnant waters and moist foliage of this region. It is probably because of this popular prejudice against the Everglades that the southern part of Florida has so long remained a closed book to the white man. The Indian and the deer have lived there and prospered, but the white man has attributed this prosperity and freedom from disease to the hardening of fibre incident to generations of habitation in the much-feared region. And so the quiet rivers and wooded islands of the Everglades have slept on through the ages, unconscious, in the drowsy sunlight of the South, of the very existence of an outside, working world.

Into this region, where the perpetual silence and mystery of the beginning has reigned through all the ages, the puffing engines of the white man's railroad and the white man's steamships are about to make their way. Two companies have been chartered; one to construct a ship canal across the Everglades and the other to build a railroad from Miami to Tampa. It is believed that much valuable land will be discovered in this hitherto unknown region. Sugar and rice will be grown and the ox will take the place of the red deer as the principal four-footed inhabitant. Doubtless in a short time a prosperous community will have been developed, much to the profit of the aforesaid companies and the state in general.

It is well that this is a big country. Year after year its waste places are being discovered, platted and opened up for settlement. Fortunately, there is still much wild land in the United States. When it has all been put under cultivation what a dreary land this will be! The West will then be a place to flee from, instead of to cherish. Meantime civilization advances. And those who care not for the wild places and the wild things are content, while those who do are less pleased, but can do nothing. It is all progress, one way or the other.

American Locomotives Abroad.

The English have been severely criticising American locomotives because they consume more fuel and for other reasons cost more to run than machines of English manufacture. Yet the growth of our export trade in locomotives continues to grow. Last year 525 were exported, valued at $5,592,403, whereas ten years before only 144 were exported. English statisticians record the value of their exported machines and not the number of them. The value is still slightly in advance of the value of the American locomotive exports; but the American trade is fast gaining on the English.—World's Work.

STONEHENGE'S GREAT STONES FALLING TO THE EARTH

The great rocks of Stonehenge, which have puzzled archaeologists for centuries, are falling and most of them are now on their sides. The owner of this, the most remarkable prehistoric ruin in England, is Sir Edmund Antrobus, a London banker. The British public is just now much wrought up over the action of Sir Edmund in building a big wire fence around the ancient Druidic temple, and charging an entrance fee of a shilling. Access to the ruin has always been free hitherto, and it is claimed that the owner has no right to keep the public away from one of the most important of national monuments. On the other hand there is no doubt about Sir Edmund's ownership of that portion of Salisbury plain, on which Stonehenge is situated, and this being the case he has a perfect right to do what he likes with everything on that land. He could, if he wished, sell the ruins outright to foreigners, for transport, say to America. He explains that his motive for enclosing the ruins, and charging an entrance fee was to prevent further vandalism, the old monoliths having been badly damaged by relic-hunters; he also expects the public to contribute toward keeping the place in proper repair.

Of course, there is one remedy, and an effectual one, but it is not likely to be resorted to. Parliament has power to pass a law expropriating the owner, paying him the appraised value of the lands and ruins and transferring them into national property.

NEW METHOD FOR SUCCESSION PICTURES

To take a strange sort of composite photograph of an athlete in the act of throwing a heavy ball was the recent achievement of a newly invented picture machine.

It showed almost every attitude. Here you could see in a single picture the change from one position to another, and the different attitudes of easy grace taken by the athlete.—New York Herald.

VALUE OF THE APPLE CROP

Wheat is a great crop in the United States, but there are several others that beat it in value, and among them is the apple crop. As nearly as statistics can give it, the apple crop of 1900 was 215,000,000 barrels, and $2 a barrel is a fairly moderate average to put upon them. That would yield $430,000,000, or 50 per cent more than the wheat crop, which was rated at a little more than $300,000,000. America exported 4,000,000 barrels of apples last year, and as they learn to care for apples as they do for other fruit they will export still more. Apples selected for quality, size and soundness, carefully wrapped in paper, as oranges are, and boxed like that fruit, will bring fancy prices when apples are scarce and will prove as paying an investment as any fruit that can be put up. Abroad, all over Europe, American apples bring $4 a barrel when they are selling here at $2 and, of course, they retail for a very much larger sum. Orchard owners in this country have just begun to learn what may be done in the apple way.

News for Papa.

Miss Innocence—Papa, how do the weather observers find out what sort of weather we are going to have?

Papa—I was not aware they did.—Baltimore World.

MANY ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF PRINCESS VICTORIA

Englishwomen never grow tired of talking about and marveling over the varied accomplishments of Princess Victoria. Only a few months ago she received prizes for several book covers sent to an exhibition in the name of "Miss Matthews." Only after the prizes were awarded was the true name of the exhibitor known. Another example of the serious tastes of the Princess was demonstrated when she took up the study of nursing some years ago.

While at the annual exhibition of the Home Arts and Industries in London last week the chief attraction for visitors was a superb fire screen painted by the Princess. It consisted of two leaves, about three feet high, and was of linen painted with purple poppies outlined in floss silk—very boldly drawn, and rather roughly treated. The mounting is of wood and glass. The glass is also ornamented with poppies in long scrolls, worked after a design by her Royal Highness.

Near the screen was a mat worked in wools, which was honored by the coveted gold-starred cross, the judges' highest award of merit. Truly, it could not be called a thing of beauty; its colors were crude reds, and yellows, and greens, but the crocheted stitches were evenly set, and it was thick enough to be a useful defense under a kettle of boiling water. And the boy of six and a half," the proud owner of the starry cross of merit, is Prince Edward of Cornwall and York, his grandmother's youngest pet. — Modern Society.

A Carnegie Story.

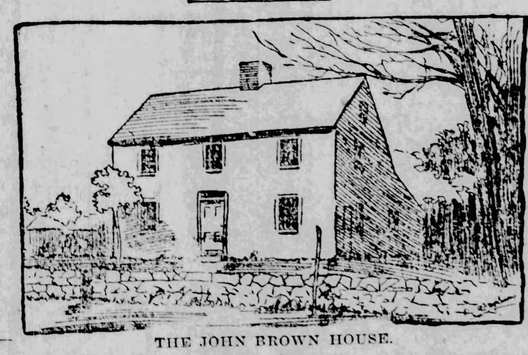
Mr. Carnegie evidently considers two millions a trifling matter. Once Bailie Mackenzie, of Edinburgh, told the great man that if he took to golf he would add ten years to his life. "If you can add ten years to my life I will make you a present of two millions," Mr. Carnegie said earnestly. "Well," replied the bailie on reflection, "I can't do that absolutely, but I'll tell you what I'll do; I'll play you for the two millions on your own green." Mr. Carnegie may still have this wager in his mind's eye, for he plays golf unceasingly while at Skibo, his great ambition being to lower his own record as often as possible.—M. A. P.

A Wilful Reed.

Lydia—O, Clarence, dear! If I should fall into the briny ocean, would you save me?

Clarence—I don't know, darling; I never saved anything in my life.—Brooklyn Life.

JOHN BROWN'S HOUSE TO BE PRESERVED



THE JOHN BROWN HOUSE.

The famous John Brown homestead at Torrington, Conn., is to be saved from the hands of the vandal and relic hunter. The birthplace of the noted abolitionist will, if present plans carry, soon pass into the hands of the John Brown association.

This is an organization formed by Dwight C. Kilbourn, of Litchfield, an ardent admirer of the man from Ossawatomie. Sufficient funds will be raised to purchase the property through the issuance of stock of the association. The price asked is $3,500, which is considered a goodly sum, in view of the untenantable condition of the building. About half a dozen acres of stony ground go with the dwelling.

Some time ago the Connecticut legislature was asked to appropriate the necessary amount, but it declined on the ground that it had other uses for the money. It was urged that in a few years there would be nothing left of the birthplace of the famous abolitionist. Doors, windows, casings, and even boards from the floor have been carried away by the relic hunter despite the vigilance of neighbors and town authorities.

The house has been untenantable for some years, and well it might. It has weathered the suns and storms of a century and a half, affording warmth and shelter for families innumerable, who have eventually given up the struggle for a living from the next to unproductive soil and moved to more inviting locations.

Owen Brown, the father of the abolitionist, moved into the big barnlike structure in 1798, after trying to make a living in other parts of New England. Here, in 1800—on May 9, to be exact—the future martyr was born. The first five years of his life was spent within its shelter. The Browns had more or less claim to the title of sons of New England, no less than six generations having tilled its soil since the coming of the Mayflower, nearly two centuries before.

In 1805 Owen Brown forsook the East and settled in Hudson, O., where his son received his early education. In 1812 securing a contract to supply the army with provisions, the Brown family took up its abode in Detroit. Later, the son settled in Richmond, Pa., where President Jackson appointed him postmaster.

In the subsequent stormy years of his life John Brown settled for a time in Massachusetts, but Torrington and it vicinity knew him no more. It wasn't until years after that the sleepy old town awoke to the fact that the man who sacrificed his own life in the cause of the blacks had conferred undying fame upon it. Even then there wasn't enough loose money in the place to preserve the famous homestead.

Travelers came from near and far to inspect the spot, and usually left with something substantial in the line of a memento. But Torrington slept on. If it wasn't for the enthusiastic Litchfield man it would probably continue to slumber while vandal and relic hunter completed the work of destruction.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

IN COLD STORAGE FOR 10,000 YEARS

The St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences a short time ago received information that the body of a mammoth, in perfect preservation, has been discovered frozen in the ice of Siberia, near Irkutsk. It is stated that the eyes, abdomen and other soft tissues are perfectly preserved. If the statement proves true, the skin and skeleton will be preserved and mounted, and we shall know exactly how this primeval elephant really looked.

Think of this huge body being preserved, by being frozen solid, for at least ten thousand years! For that is the lowest estimate of geologic time since the mammoth flourished on the earth; and from this estimates run as high as 50,000 years.

There is nothing incredible in this. The summer sun thaws the soil of Northern Siberia but a shallow depth—two feet at the utmost. When one digs below that, he finds the sand and gravel frozen as hard as granite, as it has been for thousands of years. In 1799, the body of a mammoth was found near the river Lena embedded in the ice. The Tungusian fishermen sold the tusks for ivory; the dogs feasted upon the flesh in summer, the bears and wolves in winter, and it was nearly all gone but the bones when its existence was learned by scientific men, and what was left was recovered, giving us about all we know of the animal's body, covering or food.

The mammoth was an elephant, in appearance and bodily structure closely resembling the Indian elephant, except in two particulars. The tusks curved upward and backward, and the skin was covered with thick, coarse hair, underneath which was a compact covering of wool, this enabling him to live in a cold climate. The remains of food in the stomach showed that he subsisted upon birch twigs and the leaves of the fir and other evergreens. This proves that the now bare steppes of Siberia were then covered with trees, showing that the climate must have been much milder in the pleistocene age than now. Probably it was about like that of Northern Michigan at present.

The mammoth had a very wide range. His bones are found in British Isles, over the Eastern continent, from the Arctic sea as far south as the Alps, and in North America within about the same range. And the animal must have been very abundant, for the bones and tusks have been found in enormous numbers in America, Europe and Asia. The English fishermen have for centuries brought up mammoth teeth in their trawls from the bottom of the German Ocean. In Siberia, the number of bones is simply indescribable. Off the mouths of the rivers are islands which seem to be simply vast drifts of its bones, carried down by floods, and compacted with sand and mud. The trade in its tusks, for their ivory, has been known since the days of the Romans, and is brisk in Siberia to-day.

The name of this animal, the mammoth, has a curious origin. The natives of Siberia call it mamantu, which means ground dweller. Why? They never saw a live one, but plenty of the animal's bones. Hence they considered it a gigantic mole, living entirely underground in the dark; and they believed it died as soon as it saw the light. Thus they explained the occurrence of its bones on the surface. The animal had wandered up into the light, was struck dead, and lay where it fell.

The naturalist Blumenbach, in describing its remains, gave the name a twist and called it mammut. Cuvier Frenchified this into mammouth, and from this to mammoth the transition was easy. The latter word has passed into English as an adjective meaning huge in bulk, from the mistaken idea that the mammoth was large in size as compared with living elephants. It was not. Jumbo, Barnum's big elephant, stood 11 feet; and the largest mammoth skeleton known shows the living animal could not have been over 13 feet. Probably the mammoth ranged from 9 to 12 feet in average height—about that of the largest living elephants known.

The mammoth must not be confused with the mastodon, another fossil elephant whose bones have been found in all parts of the world except Africa. The latter was a second cousin of the mammoth. His tusks were nearly straight, and the males had smaller tusks protruding from the lower jaw also, making four in all. The name mastodon is a scientific word coined from the Greek, meaning nipple-toothed. The great molar teeth of that animal had their faces covered with nipple-like projections, instead of being like other elephant teeth.

PREHISTORIC MAN'S DRAWING OF MAMMOTH.

Prehistoric man lived at the same time as the mammoth in Europe. This we know, because mammoth bones are found with flint, stone and bone weapons and implements, and from the other interesting fact that there was found, in a cave in Southern France, a fragment of ivory on which is graved a picture of a mammoth, made by some primitive artist among the cave-dwelling men of that region. The accompanying cut reproduces this. The original is about twice the size of the cut, and is preserved in the Museum of Natural History at Paris.

One of the mysteries of the past is how the mammoth perished from the earth. Many theories have been broached, but they are mere suppositions. And how an animal could be embedded in ice immediately after death, before decay attacked the body, to be preserved for thousands and perhaps tens of thousands of years, is another mystery, and how such vast quantities of them were accumulated in certain spots is another question which must remain unanswered. The soil at certain places in the Siberian tundra seems to be a storehouse of their bones and tusks.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

FAINTING ROOM AT THE FAIR.

One of the attractions of the Women's building at the Pan-American Exposition is a "fainting" room. Miss Marian de Forest, secretary of the board of lady managers, with whom the idea originated, said the other day to a reporter: "Can't that just a love of a room to faint in? Our board of women managers said a fainting room was a capital idea the minute I suggested it. You know, lots of women travel around on nerve force rather than on real muscle, and they go till they're ready to drop. We've got the fainting room for just such. You observe it is done in dark green, with lilies of the valley in the wall paper. It looks out on the upper balcony, which will be covered with flowers and vines. Everything about the room—the carpets, furniture and pictures—all is soothing."

Women managers who go to the length of providing a fainting room for their weaker sisters can be depended on to look after all the others.—Utica Press.

SENATOR DANIEL WHEN ON VACATION

One of the most brilliant orators in the senate of the United States is John W. Daniel, of Virginia. When he rises to address his associates, an unwonted quiet comes over the galleries, the occupants of the cloakrooms hurry to their seats, and, from the presiding officer down to the pages, everyone pays diligent attention. The senator has a history that could only be written of an American.

Although not quite 19 years of age, he entered the confederate army in May, 1861, as a second lieutenant in what became known as the "Stonewall brigade." He became major and chief of staff to Gen. Jubal A. Early, and fought steadily throughout the war until forced to retire from wounds received at one of the battles of the Wilderness, in 1864.

Afterward he began the study of law, and practiced with his father, the late Judge Daniel, until the death of the latter in 1879. Senator Daniel has not only been busy as a lawyer in practice, but is the author of two books which are standard legal authorities, and he has been given the degree of LL. D. by Washington and Lee university and by Michigan university.

After serving for some years, first as a member of the Virginia house of delegates and then as a member of the state senate, he was elected to the national house of representatives. He has been a delegate to several national Democratic conventionss, has run for governor of Virginia, and is now serving his third term as United States senator. For the two last terms he was elected without a single vote in opposition.

None of the traditional indolence of the south, therefore, would be associated with Senator Daniel. Yet when he was asked recently what would now give him the most pleasure, he said:

"The very thing which I intend to do at the end of every term—go back to Lynchburg and get myself a nice, clean, comfortable soap-box and tilt it up against the front door of a grocery shop I know; then sit out there and bask in the sun like an alligator, while I whittle a stick with a sharp penknife.

"If you want to know what an absolute delight life is, come down to Virginia and sit on that soap-box with me."

TO OPEN A BOTTLE WITHOUT A CORKSCREW

Many a man has found himself in the predicament of having forgotten the corkscrew when out in the fields trying to get a draft from a cold bottle. Here is a new and simple way to overcome the difficulty, the invention of which is to be accredited to a convivial young scientist. Hold the neck of the bottle firmly in your right hand and with your left hold a handkerchief against the trunk of a tree.

Now, with a quick blow, hit the side of the tree covered with the handkerchief. The cork will immediately fly out. Then turn the bottle upward, so the fluid will not flow out after the cork. —Chicago Tribune.

INSECT PESTS OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

No spot on earth has suffered so much from the importation of insect pests as the islands composing the Hawaiian group. Time was when it was a pleasure to live there because of the absence of such plagues; now it is different.

The two chief products of those islands are sugar and coffee, while a considerable amount of fruit is also grown. Along with the imported trees came their insect enemies, notably the scale insect and the aphis. In the course of time, these increased so prodigiously that they threatened to destroy the industries of the country. Man is doomed to a constant struggle against nature, and he is often compelled, so to speak, to fight her with her own weapons. So it was in this case. The trees were being destroyed by the insects; remedy, import more insects. So in 1890 a certain ladybird (vedalia cardinalis) was sent over from Australia. It became completely naturalized and increased prodigiously, feeding on the scale insects, which it soon reduced in numbers until they became comparatively scarce. But there were other insects plagues—aphides and others of different orders. The government therefore employed a naturalist to import more insects. These were brought from Australia, and many of them were ladybirds. Several of them have established themselves and do good service. One of the most useful is a ladybird which feeds on the aphides which had seriously attacked the sugar canes. It has done such good work that there is every prospect of the canes being speedily cured.

SILKS NEVER SO CHEAP

We Are Gaining in the World's Market, That's Why.

WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT

Of the Industry From a Few Hand-Loom Factories in New England.

For the noblest lady on earth we weave
Gleaming satin for gown and sleeve,
Royal velvet for courtly train—
And artist fingers may try in vain
To reproduce, with finest brush,
The sun-lit sheen of the dainty plush;
Each slender fibre of which one bid
The helpless form of a chrysalid.
—Song of the Silk Loom.

Almost the poorest woman in this nation may wear a silk gown in these days, and that, as Minister Wu-Ting-Fang told the silk merchants of America here some months ago, is not the case even in China, the home of silken gowns. Never before were women's silk dress materials so cheap as they are now. Never were satins, velvets, plushes, ribbons and sewing silks at so low a price in proportion to quality as at present. Silks, both of domestic and foreign weaving, are being sold in the retail stores in all the principal cities of this country at prices below the cost of manufacturing. Never before have artists tried so zealously in producing the creations which women can make such dreams of delight, and never before have the prices been so irresistible to the feminine heart.

It is all due to the rise of the United States among the silk-weaving nations of the world, says the New York Sun, a rise so rapid and irresistible that the two distinguished Swiss manufacturers—one of them the largest in the world—who served on the jury which awarded the Paris exposition silk prizes were moved in their report to their government to call attention to the swiftly increasing competition of the American weavers in the markets of the world and to predict nothing but disaster to European competitors from it.

Silk goods of our own manufacture are rapidly monopolizing the domestic market and now are also finding an outlet abroad. No other country, the manufacturers agree, is now so well equipped as ours for the production of low priced silk goods, so great has been the improvement in power loom making here, and now, though the conditions have not been favorable in the main, either for labor or capital in the silk industry in the last two years, American manufacturers are supplying at least 75 per cent of the silk fabrics in the domestic market and in ribbons are making actually 90 per cent of the supply.

When the silk industry was started in this country in the early forties it seemed to have poor prospects. By long acquaintance with silk weaving the French, English, Swiss and Italian manufacturers had every advantage over the budding industry. It has been American mechanical genius which has pulled the industry here out of the hole. "The best factory gets the most work," is an axiom in the silk trade, and American manufacturers got to work to make theirs the best factories.

In 1875 there were 1,605 looms, and all hand looms at that, in this country. In 1880 there were 3,153 hand looms—double the number—and there were also 5,321 power looms, turning out silk fabrics at double speed. In 1890 the number had increased to 20,922 power looms and 1,747 hand looms. Last year there were 30,000 power looms on broad goods alone and 7,000 more power looms were turning out ribbons. The use of hand looms had dropped till there were only 830 of them, and of these 130 were turning out specialties in narrow trimmings.

The Silk Association of America, in its annual report issued a few weeks ago, estimated the value of the product of the silk looms of this country in the last year at $100,000,000. More than five hundred factories were turning out this product in every state in the Union between Maine and Delaware. In 1870 a few small factories in Connecticut were turning out the whole product of the industry here and it was valued at less than $2,000,000.

In New Jersey alone last year there was $30,000,000 capital invested in the silk business, and almost as much in Pennsylvania; 44,250 operatives were employed in the two states, drawing $18,500,000 in wages, and in the whole country there were nearly 64,000 operatives who earned more than $20,000,000. Other weaving industries in which silk is largely used half as many more men, women and children were employed and half as much capital again was invested.

Yet the silk industry is passing through a crisis just now and its difficulties have been the ill wind which has blown good to the consumers alone. The United States in the last two years has imported one-third of the world's supply of raw silk, but at an increased price, and under the competition of rival mills equipped with highly productive machinery for the finished goods has stayed down. That is why silks are cheap here and persons of moderate income benefit thereby, while foreign manufacturers, year by year, see themselves outbid and outpaced in what was once one of their most profitable markets.

It is these conditions which impressed the Swiss manufacturers on the Paris exposition silk jury and in their report to the government they made no effort to conceal their alarm over the competition from across the Atlantic. These are some of the things that they said in their report:

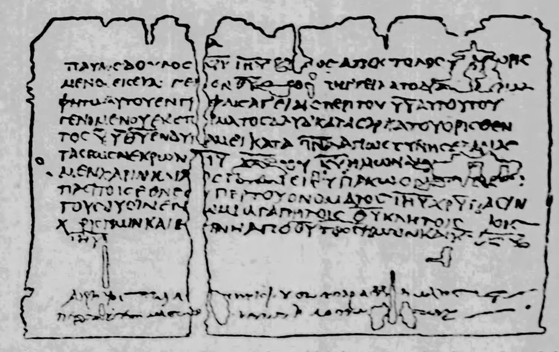
"To the attentive observer of the economical development of the nations there are few facts so interesting as the enormous progress of the United States during the last ten years in the domain of textile industries. We may well ask ourselves how old, worn-out Europe, divided comparatively in small customs divisions, armed to the teeth and nearly crushed by taxes, will be able to fight in future the young American giant. We have scarcely a doubt as to the final result of the struggle. America will remain victor on the whole line.

"The United States to-day counts 76,000,000 inhabitants. In 1920 there will undoubtedly be 100,000,000. From New York to San Francisco and from New Orleans to Saginaw it is one mass of customs, within which is absolute free trade, incomparable treasures of the soil, below and on the earth; no standing army which could in any way be considered as a financial burden; no noteworthy direct taxes; no socialistic party with a tendency to upset the present form of government; no class hatred against capital; the best public schools, incomparably rich and independent universities; a working class highly intelligent and contented, temperate in the use of alcohol; a strict division of labor to the greatest extent; no German exclusiveness (Schutzerfeste and Saengerfeste); no blue (idle) Mondays.

"In the face of these conditions who can still doubt that America will, within twenty or thirty years, outflank us in every domain? So far, we thought that the American highly protective tariff would protect us from encountering also the American competition in the world's neutral markets. But, unfortunately, it seems that even this protection is going to be taken away from us. Americans have learned from their European teachers to sell below cost in foreign countries their excess of production and to cover the loss by demanding higher prices in their own country. Probably the time is coming when we in Europe shall also have to take up the fight with silk goods of American origin in the markets of Great Britain. As if we had no sufficient competition there already.

"Whoever has seen the American silk exhibition must admit that, even in its modest and restricted shape, it made an excellent impression; at any rate, much better than, for instance, the Italian exhibition. If the American silk manufacturers continue in the next few years to make progress as heretofore, of which there is no doubt, and if, at a future international exposition of universal or special character, they do not mind the efforts and expenses to which we are accustomed on such occasions, they will not only get one Grand Prix, but many of them. We are convinced of it."

FRAGMENT OF ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS



One of the papyri given Harvard by the Egypt exploration fund has been found to be of the first seven verses of the first chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Romans and is supposed to have been written early in the fourth century. The verses occupy the upper part only of a large and well preserved sheet of papyri marked "A" at the top, from which it appears that it was intended to be the first of a roll which should include the whole epistle. The scribe, however, was careless, and, after making several verbal errors and omitting a part of the sixth verse, he seems to have discarded his work for a better beginning on a fresh sheet. A casual memorandum has been added in a later hand below.—Chicago Tribune.

TRYING TO REACH THE SOUTH POLE

This map is of timely interest because it shows the territory in the Antarctic regions which is to be explored respectively by the British and other European expeditions that are now preparing to start for the south. It was drawn by Mr. J. W. Gregory, a member of the British expedition.

"The operations of the British expedition," he says, "are restricted to the half of the Antarctic area east of the meridians of 90 degrees east and 180 degrees west—namely, to the region south of Australia and the Pacific.

"The western half, including the region south of America, the Atlantic and Africa, is to be explored simultaneously by the German expedition under Professor von Drygalski, by the Swedish expedition under Dr. O. Nordenskjold and, it is hoped, also by a Scotch expedition under Mr. W. S. Bruce. This division of the field of work between the British and German expeditions was proposed at the Geographical congress at Berlin and has now been accepted on both sides and the plan of work arranged accordingly."

In Mr. Gregory's opinion this arrangement gives the German expedition an opportunity to make some notable geographical discoveries, while it offers to the British expedition a good chance of doing much excellent scientific work.—New York Herald.

Two Ways in Which Women Work.

Parasols do not pass through several different hands as do dresses, but are made from first to last by one worker. The making of one parasol provides a woman with work for the best part of a week, if it be a very special and beautiful one.

A great firm of perfumers in London, which till now has for centuries employed men entirely, entertained a talking-to given to supplant the bottles of scent. The work is essentially that which small, neat fingers can accomplish quickly and well, but also the pay the women will earn at it will be one-third what the men received.—Ladies Field.

PREPARING FOR KING EDWARD'S CORONATION

CORONETS THAT WILL BE WORN AT THE CORONATION

Nobody, except possibly King Edward VII, knows when the coronation, the most gorgeous and elaborate ceremony of our time, is to take place, but it must come before long, and the knowledge of that fact is making things lively among the great jewelers and robe-makers of London town, and is worrying every peer and peeress. Incidentally, the price of ermine is rising steadily, says the London correspondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

But the liveliest chase of all just now is for coronets. There have been a lot of new peers since the last coronation, and, judging by the rush at the jewelers, most of them neglected to get their coronets until the time came to use them. It was such a long time between coronations, too, that some of the old family coronets got lost—or at least the pawn tickets were lost.

The story was told in Bond street the other day of a young viscount who turned up mournfully at a jeweler's there with a coronet from which all fourteen of the silver balls were gone, and which otherwise had been turned partially into rush by his predecessor in the title. "Until I found this thing yesterday," he observed, "I had no idea how hard up the old man was."

The law regulating the patterns of coronets is as strict as that which prescribes the length of a peeress' train. Luckily for the poorer lords and there are a lot of them—no one but a peer of the royal blood may wear jewels in his coronet, and the result is that, with the judicious use of silver gilt, and a cheap quality of velvet, a bona fide coronet can be turned out for $75. The average price, however, is from $1,000 to $2,000.

You can tell the rank of your peer more easily by his coronet than by counting the pearls or ermine on his cape. Eight strawberry leaves, presumably gold, crown the rim of a duke's coronet. A marquis has four strawberry leaves alternating with four silver balls. An earl rejoices in eight silver balls and eight strawberry leaves, smaller, however, than those of a marquis, and the balls extending up higher from the rim. A viscount has to get along without any strawberry leaves, but consoles himself with fourteen silver balls; whereas the baron, the humblest peer of all, has only six of these silver balls in his cap, but may find comfort in the fact that they are larger than the similar ornaments in the coronet of any other peer. That is unhappy over it as a man with a silk hat in a crowded church side. Half a dozen of these grand dames, however, are peeresses in their own right, the eldest and philanthropic Baroness Burdett-Coutts, for instance, and it is a question now being considered gravely by the college of heralds whether or not these excellent ladies have a right to pages.

The funny part of all this bother over coronets is that they are worn officially only a few minutes. They must not be put on until the actual moment that the king is crowned, and they are supposed to be taken off on leaving the abbey. As a matter of fact, though nine peeresses out of ten, and doubtless a lot of the peers, will hasten to get to the photographer to have all this transitory glory perpetuated. No one can blame them, for it is the one occasion when peers and peresses look different from other folk.

It must have been an excellent old master of ceremonies who laid down the rules that govern coronations. He provided that all peers should have a page, not above 14 years old, to carry his coronet on a cushion until the coming of the great moment when the bauble was to be put on. But it was provided also that the peeresses must carry their own coronets, and in pantomime of good comradeship among nations you can see them looking awkward enough with coronet in hand, as unhappy over it as a man with a silk hat in a crowded church aisle. Half a dozen of these grand dames, however, are peeresses in their own right, the eldest and philanthropic Baroness Burdett-Coutts, for instance, and it is a question now being considered gravely by the college of heralds whether or not these excellent ladies have a right to pages.

Recent Literature.

From The Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East Sixteenth street, New York:

The Last Confessions of Marie Bashkirtseff comes twelve years after her journal. These later self-revelations have all the characteristics of the writer, with perhaps an added feverish energy in her work, an added intensity in her longings for fame, a greater rush after new sensations.

Mousme, by Clive Holland, is the story of A Japanese geisha girl, and a sweet and dainty romance of the land of the Rising Sun.

The Moderns, by George Trimble Davidson, is a romance of New York society life as it exists to-day. The story is full of action and incident.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union square, New York:

The Personal Edition of George Eliot. The latest issues of this beautiful edition are two volumes of Romola, in which is included Silas Marner.

Doom Castle, by Neil Monroe, is a blood-curdling novel of Scottish life in the eighteenth century. It is full of incident, interest and mystery.

From Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York:

The Bolivian Andes, by Sir Martin Conway, the famous mountain climber in the world, is the story of his two years' experience in the Andes of Bolivia.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

Manasseh, by Maurus Jokai, the famous Hungarian novelist, is a historical novel of Austrian life, and extremely interesting.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 East 25th street, New York:

The World of Graft, by Josiah Flynt, describes the world of known and unknown thieves, bribe-givers and bribe-takers. It criticises municipal government from the point of view of a professional thief.

Mosquitoes, by L. S. Howard, tells how these insects live, how they are classified, and how they may be destroyed.

From Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23d street, New York:

Russian Life in Town and Country, by Francis H. Palmer, is a book of great interest. It brings the reader into close contact with Russian ways, customs and habits.

From Lee & Shepard, Boston:

The Symphony of Life, by Henry Wood, aims to show that every event and thing has some distinct use in the great evolutionary scheme of The Whole.

From A. S. Barnes & Co., 55 East 10th street, New York:

Home Thoughts is a selection of essays. The writer is a lover of nature and of humanity, seeing in those things named commonplace a meaning that leads the thought to the better things of life.

From Cassell & Co., 7) West 18th street, New York:

A Soldier of the King, by Dora M. Jones, is a historical romance of England during the commonwealth, and is a most readable story.

From George Barrie & Son, Philadelphia:

Parts twelve and thirteen of the beautiful volumes exploiting the Chefs D'Oeuvre of the Paris Exposition, conclude the descriptions of the works of art from Russia, Poland and Finland, and begin the study of the art of the minor European states.

From The Robert Clarke Co., Cincinnati:

Ohio Religious Corporations and Societies contains all the Ohio statutes and decisions relating to religious corporations and societies, and furnishes forms for their organizing and conducting.

LAST MAN OF THE FIRE WALKERS

Papa Ita, a South Sea islander, who has been in California for some time, has sailed for his home in Tahiti and will there devote the remainder of his life to the service of Hinanua-i-te-Aara, the pagan goddess of fire. With him will perish a secret which has baffled many scientific investigators. Papa Ita is able to walk to and fro across the stone bed of a furnace when the rocks glow with heat. The same stones will sear and blacken fresh meat in a second, but this venerable islander walks unscathed. When he steps off the stones the soles of his bare feet are not marked in any way.

While in Honolulu recently Papa Ita, in presence of a number of Americans, gave one of his wonderful performances. A large square space was dug in the earth, and into it was thrown a great quantity of wood. On this was laid several tons of lava and then the wood was set on fire. When nothing was left but the live coals, the lava having become almost white hot, Papa Ita removed his shoes. Then he placed a wreath of leaves on his brow and holding in his right hand a wand cut from a shrub he approached the furnace, crooning what sounded like melancholy incantation. Without hesitation he stepped up on the rocks and walked across, all the while singing in a low tone. Except for a few shuddering cries from the spectators there was breathless stillness until the old man stepped on the ground once more.

An immediate rush was made to examine the soles of his feet, which had been carefully scanned by physicians before the exhibition. The same medical men were first to look when Papa Ita stepped off the glowing lava. His feet were unharmed. Once again he walked across the furnace, stopping in the middle to gaze about him, and once more he was found to be unharmed. He claims that his secret has been handed down to him from ancesters many centuries ago, they having been the chosen people of Hinanua-i-te-Aara, who has protected them from all harm.

"Because my people have been untrue to the goddess of fire," said the aged priest in his own language, "she has decreed that I shall die childless, and with me must perish the secret of fire. I know not how or why I am able to walk on fire without harm. I only know that it is so, and that it is the power of Hinanua-i-te-Aara expressed in a miracle. It is no trick."

While he was in San Francisco he was urged to give an exhibition, but said he was admonished by the goddess not to do so, but to return home with all speed.

Ephraim Knox's Hen Story.

Ephraim Knox lived in the center of his native village, and his hens wandered here and there at their own sweet will, to the frequent annoyance of his neighbors. Ephraim, however, was no respecter of persons, and considered his hens "as good as anybody" and desirable visitors.

When it was decided that the town library should be built in a vacant lot "next door to him," Ephraim was filled with pride and joy, and he and his hens superintended operations from the first.

Ephraim's brother Seth was not devoted to hens. One day he was passing the site of the library with a friend and stopped to view the progress of affairs. Ephraim's hens were there, cackling away as if their lives depended on it. Seth looked at them in disgust.

"What in the world are those hens making such a noise for, do you suppose? There ain't any grain in there," said the friend.

"Well," remarked Seth dryly, "they've had the oversight of 'most everything in town. You know the cornerstone of the building was laid yesterday, and I calc'late that speckled hen over there thinks she laid it!"—Youth's Companion.

Sure to be Safe.

Wife—There's a burglar down cellar, Henry.

Husband—Well, my dear, we ought to be thankful that we are upstairs.

Wife—But he'll come up here.

Husband—Then we'll go down cellar, my dear. Surely, a ten-room house ought to be big enough to hold three people without crowding.—Detroit Free Press.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause and in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhoea, displacement, ulceration, granulation, etc. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address Mrs. C. B. Miller, Box 95, Kokomo, Ind.

"Doctors not seldom give up a case, but a mother never does. While life lasts, while there is a spark of vitality which love's labor may fan into a flame, she toils untiringly for the child she brought into the world. And sometimes where the doctors fail the mother succeeds. She has no prejudices. Any means she will use which will save her child.

The mother's prescription given below is a case in point. Her daughter was given up by physicians as suffering from an incurable disease, called "wasting of the digestive organs." The mother prescribed Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and "Favorite Prescription," and had the happiness of seeing her daughter restored to perfect health.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It is a nerve-nourishing, flesh-forming medicine—making new blood and new life.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics. It is a true temperance medicine.

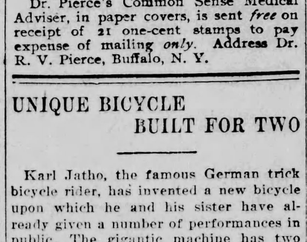
"My sister (of Arlington, Washington Co., Nebr.,) was taken very sick and had several doctors," writes Mrs. C. L. Harrison, of Elk City, Douglas Co., Nebr. "They could not do her any good, and told my mother they would not come any more, as no doctor could help her, that she could not get well. She had 'wasting of the digestive organs.' My mother said to my sister: 'Well, I almost know that Dr. Pierce's medicines will cure her.' So she bought six bottles—three of 'Golden Medical Discovery' three of 'Favorite Prescription,' and some of the 'Pellets;' and now my sister is a well woman.

"We thank you for your medicine."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

UNIQUE BICYCLE BUILT FOR TWO

Karl Jatho, the famous German trick bicycle rider, has invented a new bicycle upon which he and his sister have already given a number of performances in public. The gigantic machine has two wheels, of which the drive wheels has a diameter of about 8½ feet, while the other, which is in front, is of ordinary



size. The framework of the large bicycle is so arranged that it supports two seats, one on each side of the drive wheel. The latter is turned by a double system of driving gear worked by pedals on each side of the large wheel. Each rider is supplied with a steering rod with handle-bars, which work in sympathy with one another. At every revolution the drive wheel covers a distance of about twenty-five feet. The tire of the drive wheel, which is the largest in the world, was made to order.—Chicago Tribune.

RUGS NOT AS OLD AS THEY LOOK

One of the most experienced men in the rug business in Chicago recently made the assertion that there are not more than 200 genuine antique rugs in the country. Those who own them hold on to them, for their value increases every day. To be antique a rug must be at least 100 years old.

Because it looks dingy and is high priced is by no means a guarantee that the rug is a genuine antique, and many who have prided themselves on the ownership of such an article would be sadly disappointed if they had it examined by an expert and were informed that it was the ordinary kind made in this country and had been "doctored" to make it appear old.

The finest rugs come from Persia and are named after the provinces in which they are made. The manner in which the knots are tied is a guide to the province. They look so much alike it is difficult to tell the difference. The manner of making them, too, dates back centuries and the colors endure forever. The people of India neither invent nor imitate, for the old methods are the best and they stick to them so long as they live.

The colors of these rugs never fade. While the dust may soften their original tints the primal quality is never lost. They can be cleaned time and again without injury to color or texture.

The people of India are excellent at copying and will reproduce an original rug so perfectly that it is hard to tell the difference. They always get the best effects.

Antique rugs are very expensive. They cost hundreds and thousands of dollars and $8,000 or $10,000 is not considered exorbitant for a good-sized rug. Nearly all of the old patterns are here reproduced and are being used, with the exception of those in the mosques, copies of which are not permitted.

The Armenians have demoralized the rug trade by bringing over a great number of counterfeit rugs in recent years. They use mineral dyes and the weaving is not as skillful.

Analyzing His Affection.

The young man sat beside the waterfall. The ragdoo and the near-by whirlpool had a strange attraction for the romantic young girl. She had heard the story of the unhappy Indian maiden and the young brave who had gone to their doom, clasped in each other's arms, to the slow music of the swan song. That seemed very beautiful to her.

"Jack," she said, "if you saw me struggling in the water near the edge of the falls, would you jump in after me?"

"What would be the use, my dear, when I can't swim?" he answered.

"But at least we should perish together," she replied, bravely.

"Yes, there would be no doubt of that," he returned, shuddering at the sound of the cruel waters.

"But haven't you often said you would die for me?" she asked, piqued at his coldness.

"No, my dear," replied her practical lover, "if you'll remember, I've always told you that I had an undying love for you!"—Smart Set.

A Baseball Victim.

Boston Boy—Say, fellers, I'm ashamed ter go home.

New York Boy—Why?

Boston Boy—Me sister Sarah frum New York is visitin' us, an' every game de New York club wins she t'rows it inter me face.—Leslie's Weekly.

A Dreamland Tragedy.

He loved her—In a dream—(she dreamed)—
And she refused him—so it seemed—
But—in the dream—this sad mistake
(She dreamed)—she'd change when wide awake.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

CARPET WEAVING IN TURKEY

Demand for Old Rugs Revives a Seventeenth Century Industry.

Carpet weaving is a very interesting native industry of the vilayet of Sivas, in Asiatic Turkey, says the Textile Mercury of England. Though it dates back probably to the beginning of the seventeenth century, only during the last twenty years has it acquired activity, the reason being that so great a number of old carpets have been exported that it has become necessary to replace them, to a certain extent. The value of the carpets made in the Sivas vilayet during the year 1900 amounted to about $90,000, of which to the value of about $50,000 were exported. There are ten different kinds of carpets or rugs made, i. e., (1) Yatak halesi, or bed carpet; (2) hale sejjade, or prayer carpet; (3) kilim sejjade, or prayer carpet (lower quality); (4) haibe, or saddlebag stuff; (5) yan halesi, or divan rung; (6) yasaig hale, or cushion rug; (7) Kurd kilimi, or Kurdish kilim; (8) Sharkishla kilimi, or kilim made at Sharishla; (9) Ebbeyili kilimi, or kilim made at Ebbeyili; (10) perdai kilimi, or kilim for curtains. The principal centers of manufacture are Zara, Dirrik, Sharkishla, Azzie and the town of Sivas. The carpets made in the villages are coarse and long haired; those made in Sivas are much finer. It is only during the last ten years that the industry has been carried on in the town of Sivas itself. The carpets made in the town are fine and thin, of short cut wool, and generally of the kind called sejjade, from 54 to 61 inches long, and 40½ inches broad. Carpets of this size weigh only from 5½ to 8½ pounds each, and they are generally hung on walls, not placed on the floor. The work is very good, but the colors and designs leave much to be desired. The old carpets have been for some length of time an article of commerce, but not the modern carpets. The chief reason for this appears to be the prevalence of the use of interior and aniline dyes, which are almost exclusively used in the district, the dyers, moreover, are very unskillful, they scarcely ever succeed in obtaining the same color twice in succession, and are very careless about matching colors. The prosperity of the industry seems to be intimately bound up with the color question, so it may be worth while to add a few remarks about it, which are offered by Mr. Vice Consul Anderson, in a recent report to the foreign office. It seems the says) to be generally believed that the secret of obtaining many of the old vegetable dyes has been forgotten; this, however, is not so, and the almost universal use of aniline dyes is simply due to the spirit of laziness and false economy prevalent among the people. Inferior aniline dyes are much easier to get, and are slightly cheaper than the vegetable dyes; the question of quality and durability is not considered. Mr. Anderson lately talked with an Armenian from Kharput, who is in the rug business and has spent fifteen years at the same trade, i. e., the sale of Turkish carpets in America; he had just returned from a visit to the Kurd country, made with the sole purpose of discovering the Kurd methods of preparing certain vegetable dyes. He was perfectly successful in obtaining all the colors he wanted. It appears that the Kurds know how to get all the ordinary colors, but do not understand getting various tints by blending; also, that a single individual rarely has the secret of more than two or three colors. The secrets of the colors are jealously preserved among themselves, but are parted with readily enough for a consideration to a stranger. The Kurds even are now, to a certain extent, beginning to use antline dyes.

Labor is extremely cheap in the Sivas carpet-weaving trade. The work-girls are paid from two cents to six cents per day of ten hours. Each girl makes from 4,500 to 7,000 knots a day. A carpet six feet nine inches long by four feet six inches broad takes three girls three months or four girls two months to make. The difference in price of the two kinds, that is, cotton or woolen warp, is trifling, but the former are finer in texture, and easier to make. First rate wool is obtainable in the neighborhood. The piece of raw unwashed wool varies from six to seven cents per pound; seventeen pounds of wool is reduced by washing and weaving to 5½ pounds or seven pounds. The price of fine carpets made in the town of Sivas varies from $1.09 to 65 cents per square foot, that of good country-made carpets from 35 cents to 45 cents per square foot. There has recently been formed at Sivas a society of three Armenians with a small capital for the manufacture of carpets. They have at present about twenty looms and 80 work-girls. The manager is a young Armenian who has been engaged some years in the carpet trade in America. Hitherto the carpets have been made upon a different system. A loom was set up in a dwelling house, and worked by the girls of the house. There does not seem much chance of the newly formed society prospering, as they have not the means or enterprise to push the sale of their carpets abroad. Their carpets are well made, but the dyes and patterns are not very satisfactory. They intend later to make long-haired carpets like those made in the country districts, but with better colors and patterns. They fear, however, competition with the villagers, who take no account of cost of labor and time spent in making a carpet. The wool is supplied by their flocks, carded, spun, woven and dyed at home by the women without cost, so that it often happens that a carpet can be sold at merely the value of the wool used in making it. Such competition would naturally not enter into the question in the case of the finer kind of carpets made for export.

Sound.

Deacon No. 1—If we have a sounding-board placed back of the minister's pulpit it will throw out the sound when he is preaching.

Deacon No. 2—Great Scott! Don't do that. If you throw out the sound of his sermons there would be nothing left.—Baltimore World.

Too Horrible.

"George, that Mrs. Nextfence is too horrid for anything."

"What are the odds now?"

"Why, she said if our chickens ate her flower seed, she hoped they'd have appendicitis."—Chicago News.

A STIMULANT.

And a Sorry Friend to Some Systems.

"Coffee acts as a stimulant to me. I can for a time accomplish considerable more work, but then I am dull, spiritless, nervous, weak and irritable. Coffee acts like a slow poison on my father, giving him inward pains and a feeling of being generally upset. Continued use always used to make him ill.

He used to be very fond of the beverage and was in the habit of drinking it two mornings, say, then skipping a few days and taking it two mornings again. If he took it the third morning, he was invariably sick. It is two years now since we had the first package of Postum. We have been using it ever since, to our very great benefit.

A lady friend who is the wife of a prominent clergyman in New Haven (whose name I am not at liberty to give) was a complete nervous wreck from the use of coffee. About a year ago she began the use of Postum and continued in it. Six weeks after starting she had lost all her former nervousness, had grown plump in the face, and her health better than it had been for years. She is a splendid walking advertisement, and is most enthusiastic in the praise of Postum, telling all of her callers of its merits and urging them to try it." Kate Austen, Hamden, Conn.

CURES ANY DISEASE

A New and Wonderfully Successful Method of Curing all Chronic and Lingering Afflictions.

A Free Trial Package of This Remarkable Discovery Will Be Mailed to All Who Write.

Any one who suffers from a weak, disordered condition of the heart, lungs, kidneys, stomach, blood, liver, skin, muscles or nervous system should write at once for a free trial treatment of a new method that is rapidly displacing the old ways of curing disease.

Gout, partial paralysis, dropsy, locomotor-ataxia, rheumatism, neuralgia or any disease resulting from high living quickly and permanently removed by the new method.

Weakness or debility in any form, whether in man or woman, entirely eradicated from the system by the new treatment.

Consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, impure blood, heart disease, kidney and bladder trouble and liver complaint cured to stay cured by the doctor's wonderful remedies.

If you are the victim of any malady or sickness which you have long wanted to get rid of try one of Dr. Buskirk's free treatments and see how easy it is to be cured when the proper means are employed.

If you have aches or pains, don't feel well at times; if you are despondent and discouraged, tired out, it is because you have some terrible disease lurking in your system.

Why not write to Dr. Buskirk, get a free trial treatment and let him show you how quickly you can be cured by his new method. It makes no difference what your peculiar ailment may be, Dr. Buskirk will send you a trial treatment entirely free of charge to prove to you that he can do as he claims.

Write to-day telling the doctor what you wish to be cured of and receive the free treatment for it by return mail. There are no conditions whatever. Dr. Buskirk's generous offer is meant for everybody who suffers from disease in any of its various forms. Address Dr. J. D. Buskirk, "35" White Block, Coldwater, Mich. No one should miss this grand opportunity of securing the benefits of the doctor's latest discovery since it costs you nothing.

Humor of the Day.

A story is told of a certain prominent railway director who is equally renowned for his ability to make or take a joke. An employe, whose home is in the country, applied to him for a pass to visit his family.

"You are in the employ of the company?" inquired the gentleman alluded to.

"Yes."

"You receive your pay regularly?"

"Yes."

"Well, now, supposing you were working for a farmer, instead of the company, would you expect your employer to take out his horses every Saturday night and carry you home?"

This seemed a poser, but it wasn't.

"No," said the man, promptly, "I would not expect that; but if the farmer had his horses out and was going my way, I should call him a mean fellow if he would not let me ride."

The employe came out three minutes after with a pass good for twelve months.

"Isn't that English girl sweet? She has such a charming way of dropping her h's."

"Yes, and such a bewitching way of letting her eyes fall, too."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Guest—Why do you print your bill of fare in French?

Fashionable Restaurateur—Because my patrons like to think that I think they can read it.—Tit-Bits.

Jack—I saw a deaf-mute man talking on his fingers to a deaf-mute girl to-day.

Polly—What was he saying?

Jack—"I love you more than words can utter!"—Detroit Free Press.

"Ah, Miss Clarinda! may I dream that you will return my love?"

"You may, but it won't come true!"—Life.

Judge—And your wife aimed at and struck your head with a cup?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Judge—Well, all I have to say is that you ought to be very proud of her.—Tit-Bits.

"That Mr. Flagg from Boston seems to be very attentive."

"Yes, I think he must take me for the constitution the way he sticks to me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

First Horsefly (humped up in the shade watching the automobiles whiz by)—Hy my troth, Cecilia, but it's hard times we've been seeing since those things came around.

Second Horsefly—You may well say so, Horatio; heaven knows it's hard to have to settle down as horseless flies.—Judge.

"Why is it, Paul, that you never stay at home evenings?"

"Force of habit, my dear! Habit I contracted when I was courting you!"—Indianapolis Journal.

"George, that Mrs. Nextfence is too horrid for anything.

"What are the odds now?"

"Why, she said if our chickens ate her flower seed she hoped they'd have appendicitis."—Chicago News.

Confidential Servant—Do not like Mr. Souther? I'm surprised at that. He is so polite, you know.

The Landlady—That's just it. He is so polite that you can't help giving him bigger portions than the house can afford.—Boston Transcript.

"I suppose," said the admiring father to his daughter just before graduation day, "there are very few branches of human learning in which you do not feel well informed."

"Well," she confessed gently, "there is one subject on which I have some doubts. I don't quite know what to wear."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Rivers—My hat is ever so much nicer than Fan Billiwink's, don't you think?

Mr. Rivers—Well, the cornice of it projects about six inches farther in front than hers. That ought to satisfy you, I suppose?—Chicago Tribune.

Why the Train Went Smoothly.

The following story is told by a traveler about one of the local railways in Ireland:

We were bounding along, he said, at the rate of about seven miles an hour and the whole train was shaking terribly. I expected every moment to see my bones protruding through my skin. Passengers were rolling from one end of the carriage to the other. I held on firmly to the arms of the seat. Presently we settled down a bit quieter—at least, I could keep my hat on and my teeth did not chatter.

There was a quiet looking man opposite me. I looked up with a ghastly smile, wishing to look pleasant, and said:

"We are going a little smoother, I see."

"Yes," he said, "we're off the line now."—Spare Moments.

His Point of View.

"Our soubrette," explained the advance agent excitedly, "hit one of the stage-door Johnnies squarely in the face."

"Good!" cried the manager.

"Do you believe in that method of treating them?" asked the advance agent. "Of course they are annoying, but——"

"I believe in anything in the nature of good advertising," interrupted the manager. "I take it for granted she wasn't foolish enough to do it when no reporter was present."—Chicago Post.

Adversity's Round Robin.

"This is a cold world; a man can't get a job unless he has a good suit of clothes."

"Well, that's logic."

"Logic? He can't get a good suit of clothes unless he has a job."—Detroit Free Press.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS Largest Nursery. Extra Book Free. We PAY CASH Want MORE Salesmen Weekly STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N.Y.; Etc.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES.

Horse's Bruised Jaw.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to the query for treatment for a running sore, resulting from a bruise on his horse's jaw: Give the following, in eight doses, night and morning, with such food as the horse will eat: Chlorate of potash, 2 ounces; powdered ginger, 15 ounces; powdered gentian, 3 ounces; powdered podaphyllin, 2 ounces; powdered poplar bark, 6 ounces.

Also, give once a day with the food two ounces of the phosphate of lime.

Rub upon the swelled face, with moderate vigor, twice daily the following preparation: Spirits of camphor, 6 ounces; cod liver oil, 4 ounces; oil of cedar, 2 ounces; diluted acetic acid, 1 pint. Mix and use as directed above.—R. C., Patton, Ind.

Budding Roses.

Editor Farmstead:—I noticed in The Blade of June 13 inquiries by H. W. M., of Mission Valley, as to budding roses. As an amateur, I have had some experience, and would say that roses are budded just as you would a peach or plum. Some of H. W. M.'s neigbors can inform your correspondent how that is done. Budding should be done on shoots of the present year's growth, if possible, and of course buds must be of this season's. If the flow of sap is free in older growths of stocks buds may succeed, but a good strong growth of the present season is best in all budding. The month of August is best.

Another thing to insure success: Climbing roses should be budded in stocks of similar nature; Marechal Neil may be put into Marie Henrietta, or La Marque, and so with tea roses and hybrids. I never succeeded very well in budding interchangeably. The Marechal Neil is as delicate a rose as one can handle, but I seldom fail to bud that magnificent flower successfully.—H. P. L., Los Angeles, Cal.

To Remove Warts.

Editor Farmstead:—We take your paper and take a great interest in it. The Farmstead is such a useful column. I see in the issue of May 23 a question by C. E. H., White Plains, Ala., in regard to taking warts off animals. We had a fine horse that had a wart large as a half dollar on side of shoulder which we took off by putting lard on it every day. I suppose any kind of grease would do. That was two years ago, and it has never returned. The hair grew over the spot, and since then several have tried it, all with success. It is such an easy and painless plan I thought it might help some one.

Beer Seed.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to a request for making beer seed, let me say: Now that the cane season is coming on, take the cloth that you strain your sorghum cane juice through, and, instead of washing it out at night, let it remain over night, and in the morning you will have a fine lot of seed. I have some now made last fall. The foam is what makes them.—W. C., Kansas.

Remedy Wanted.

Editor Farmstead:—Will any of the readers of The Blade tell me what is killing the fruit trees in this country, and a remedy, if any? In the spring, after the trees put out their leaves, the twigs die for about from three to five inches, back from the end. It seems to be worse on those which have apples on them.—E. H. N., Warford, W. Va.

We are inclined to believe, from your brief description, that it is the so-called "blight," which affects both apples and pears. This blight is caused by one of the parasitic bacteria which winters over in the young twigs. Early in the spring the germs make their escape and infect the flower buds and young leaves. The leaves rapidly turn black and the peculiar odor of rotten apples given off by the crushed leaves and young shoots is a characteristic easily noticed. These blighted shoots should be promptly removed and burned. In no case should they be allowed to remain on the ground about the trees. No spray is effective in combatting this dreaded "blight," but the suggestion just offered, if carefully and promptly followed, will eventually rid the orchard of the disease.

Making Cheese.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of the readers of The Blade who are in the habit of making home-made cheese please give the receipt for making from the time the milk is milked till the cheese is fit to eat.—W. D. C., Bowling Green.

Ailing Sow.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a sow that has lost the use of hind legs, and can not stand up, but eats hearty. She has pigs eight weeks old. Will some one please tell me what to do for her?—R. T. G., Light, N. C.

GROW CLOVER.

You Need It to Maintain the Fertility of Soil.

With our present knowledge of the benefits derived from the clover crop, it is difficult to see how an ordinary farmer can successfully carry on farming for a long series of years without growing clover. He needs clover to enable him to maintain the fertility of the soil, and he needs it also for all kinds of stock, for there are certain elements in it that are absolutely necessary to the growth of the young animal, also for the maintenance of the mature animal and the production of milk, butter and cheese. It has been proved that clover hay, well saved, is the best feed and the most valuable crop that can be grown on the farm. There is not an animal raised on the farm but what will eat good clover hay in preference to any other rough feed. Even the swine and poultry relish a feed of it occasionally. Another large item to the credit of the clover crop is the manure made while feeding it, which, if returned to the soil in a proper manner, will still further increase the fertility of the soil, for that which makes the best and richest feed will also make the best and richest manure. The clover crop also adds to the fertility of the field by appropriating nitrogen from the air and by sending down its long tap roots into the soil and bringing up the elements of fertility to the surface, where they can be used by the ordinary farm crops, which do not send their roots as deeply. Clover roots also pulverize and make porous the soil to a great depth, increasing its capacity to take up and hold water in times of abundant rainfall, and enabling it to give back this water in times of drought by capillary action, for the use of plants.

Another way in which it adds to the fertility of the soil is the decay of the abundant root growth, which furnishes a large amount of humus to the soil, thus adding still more to its capacity for holding the water which is necessary for the growth of plants. A good crop of clover can be taken from a field, and, instead of the fertility being reduced it will be found that the soil is even richer in the elements of plant food that it was before the crop of clover was raised. Clover not only acts as a sub-soiler but as a drainage plant as well. There is no crop that grows that will restore the fertility so quickly to a worn-out field as clover. Take a field that has been grain-cropped, say for twenty years, without ever having had a crop of clover on it, or any manure; the humus will be all used up, and the soil will be very hard and compact, and in a dry time will be so hard that water will hardly penetrate it. This kind of land is harder to get a good stand on than ground that is richer, but we must keep on sowing until we do get a good catch. The best crop to sow clover with is rye or barley, if you intend to let the crop of grain mature. Oats take a great deal of water from the ground in maturing a crop, especially if sowed quickly, and do not give the clover a chance to make much growth, and when the grain is cut off, the scorching rays of the sun will almost dry up the little plants, they are so delicate. But if the oats crop is cut off for hay about the time it is in milk, and is cut a little bit high, then the clover has a chance to make a good growth before the hottest and dryest season of the year comes. In figuring up the profits from the clover crop, farmers hardly realize all the benefits they receive from it. They should not be discouraged because of some failures in the past, but keep on sowing as long as they continue to make farming their vocation.—E. J. Fitzsimons, in Prairie Farmer.

THE POTATO BEETLE.

One Farmer's Method of Fighting the Pest.

Writing on the subject of dealing with this troublesome insect, T. Greiner says in Farm and Fireside: The most danger, usually, is from the attacks of the adult beetle, the old hardshell, at the time when the first-planted potatoes first break ground. These plants offer very little leaf surface, and are easily kept down and badly injured by the hungry hordes of beetles, and these will almost dig down into the ground to meet the coming foliage. My practice is to let a boy (or boys) go over the patch once or twice a day in warm weather and gather up all the beetles he can find, putting them into little pails, cans or basins containing a little water and kerosene oil. What we should try to do is to prevent the old beetles from depositing their eggs on the young plants, as well as from eating the foliage themselves. I not only try to have the old beetles promptly disposed of, but also to have the plants looked over very carefully, to pick off and gather into the dish with the old beetles every leaf containing a cluster of the familiar yellowish eggs of this enemy. If this work is thoroughly done, there will not be much danger that we find the plants all at once half-destroyed by thousands of slugs. Yet with all care and effort some of the beetles and their eggs are overlooked, and for that reason the early potato patch needs close watching, so that poison may be applied just as soon as the very first of the slugs begin to hatch. The very first thing, too, which I have to do if I wish to keep the plants reasonably free from blight (the early blight, which with me is so prevalent and destructive) is to prevent mutilation of the potato foliage by insects. Flea-beetles and potato bugs just open the way for the blight to attack. The Bordeaux mixture is not only our approved remedy (preventive) for the blight, but also seems to be very distasteful to the flea-beetle, and when Paris green is added at the same time it cleans out the potato bugs. My mode of procedure, therefore, is to make every effort, even at some cost, to get rid of the hardshells while the potato vines are still small; then, when they get larger, to protect them against the attack of the flea-beetles and botato bug slugs by early and thorough spraying with the Bordeaux mixture and Paris green combination. I admit, however, that land plaster is also distasteful to the flea-beetles, and that these can be driven off to some extent, and the potato bug slugs poisoned very effectively by dusting the vines while yet small with a mixture of land plaster and Paris green (or green arsenoid, etc.), using not less than one pound of the green to one hundred pounds of the plaster.

BEE SWARMING.

The Experience of a Successful Bee Keeper.

Swarming is one of the principal features of an apiary. It is always profitable if a little attention is given at the right time. I would not advise the prevention of swarming exclusively in the course of management, whether for honey or increase. I can obtain more honey in general than by allowing very strong stocks to cast a swarm, and for successful increase enough swarming is necessary to obtain the required number of natural queen cells to supply new colonies. During the swarming season there is always danger of loss unless the bees are constantly watched, and we can be on the ground just when they begin to issue from the hive, so that the queen can be discovered.

Unless the queen is able to take wing with the swarm, the bees will invariably return to the hive. If she is discovered and caught the swarm can be secured by removing the hive from which it issued, putting a new hive on the old stand, and as the bees return placing the queen with them. The old idea of blowing horns, ringing bells, and beating tin pans for the purpose or arresting swarms has long since exploded. No doubt many swarms have been driven entirely off by such interference. The best thing to have is a little force-pump and a pail of water. If this is not at hand, have a pail of dry earth or a bucket of water and a tin cup. It is not necessary to use anything unless the swarm is apparently determined to leave. When the swarm issues, quietly keep out of the way and await results.

I am almost tempted to say that ninety-nine times out of a hundred the swarm will settle itself when first issuing. Sometimes after being hived swarms become dissatisfied, reissue, and go straight off, but most cases of this kind are the result of mismanagement. If it is apparent that the swarm is going to leave, take a pail of water and spray the bees completely, or take dry earth and shower them with it. This will confuse them and bring them down if given enough of it, and at this stage of proceedings it is well to have an assistant.

Every apiary should be well provided with alighting places for the bees. If there are plenty of trees, vines, and shrubbery, ample accommodations are provided, but in the absence of these posts may be set in the ground with cross-sticks nailed on top, to which may be hung several wire cages in pyramidal shape, with the small end downward, and with hinged lids. These must be made bee-tight. When the swarm is issuing, hold the cage open at the entrance and catch as many bees as possible together with the queen, and hang the cage on the post. The imprisoned bees will attract the swarm, and they will cluster on the cage.—Farm and Field.

FLIES AND STOCK.

How to Protect the Latter From the Pests.

For the horse-fly, which is such a pest on the Western farms, make the following:

Pulverized resin, 2 parts, by measure; soap shavings, 1 part; water, 1 part; fish oil, 1 part; oil of tar, 1 part; kerosene, 1 part; water, 3 parts. Place the resin, soap shavings, one-half part of water and fish oil together in a receptacle and boil till the resin is dissolved. Then add the three parts of water, following with the oil of tar mixed with the kerosene. Stir the mixture well and allow it to boil for fifteen minutes. When cool, the mixture is ready for use, and should be stirred frequently while being applied.

The mixture costs about 30c a gallon. From one-eighth to one-half pint is sufficient for one application. We find nothing more satisfactory than a large painter's brush. At first it is well to make an application for two or three days in succession. Afterward an application every other day will suffice. Cows, in standing in water and mud, running through weeds and brush and rubbing against trees, often remove some of the mixture. In this case, it is well to retouch the unprotected parts. It is often more economical not to attempt to protect the entire animal, but only those parts not reached by the head or tail. This mixture is very sticky, and for this reason is not recommended for horses. It is perfectly safe, and in no case has it appeared detrimental to the health of the animal.

There are those perhaps who may not want to take the trouble to make the above mixture. In this case we recommend fish oil, which can be purchased at any drug store. It also has to be applied with a brush, and at the rate of one-eighth to one-half pint for each application. The cost of the fish oil would be greatly reduced if farmers would combine their orders and purchase at wholesale rates.

We often receive inquirtes for some mixture to protect horses. It must needs be of such a nature as will not mar the appearance of the horse, or prevent his being curried. It seems difficult to obtain a mixture that possesses lasting with safe qualities. The following remedy is the best that we have tried. It is safe and does not gum the hair, and is effective for three or four hours, and even longer. It is made as follows: Fish oil, 2 quarts; carbolic acid (crude), 1 pint; pennyroyal, 1 ounce; oil of tar, 8 ounces; kerosene, 1½ quarts, or enough to make one gallon of the mixture. This will cost about 80c a gallon, and must be applied with an atomizer, not with a brush. An atomizer costs about $1.50, and can be obtained at any hardware or drug store. It is very economical in the use of the mixture, and enables one to make a very quick application.

Whether or not it is profitable for one to go to this expense in protecting his stock is a question which the individual must decide for himself. In experimenting with a small dairy herd, it was very apparent that the saving of milk and butter fat from the use of horn-fly mixtures more than paid for the cost of such protection, without taking into consideration the increased comfort of the animals.

YOUNG MAN TOOK MEAN REVENGE

A well-dressed young man was sitting in a Fifth avenue stage coach, trying to win a glance of aproval from a patrician maiden who sat opposite, says the New York Tribune. In climbed an elderly Frenchman bearing a "jag"—not enough to bother him, but just enough to bother others. He carried in his hand a copy of a magazine containing an instalment of Capt. Dreyfus' heartrending story, "Five Years of My Life," and he was just bursting to talk about it. He had hardly settled in his seat when he leaned forward impressively, and, placing a hand upon the knee of the young man, exclaimed:

"Ah, zet Devil's Island! Terrible, was it not?"

The patrician maiden, observing the familiar action, thought the men must be acquainted, and with tip-tilted nose looked scornfully at the young man and his boozy friend. This made the young man angry. He was weary of the whole Dreyfus episode, anyway, and he determined on revenge. Gazing stolidly into the eyes of the Frenchman, he replied:

"What's the matter with the place? Cold climate?"

"No! No!" exclaimed the Frenchman in surprise. "It has the heat—the awful heat all the year! It almost burst his brain!"

"Why didn't he come away then?"

"How could he come away?" asked the Frenchman sarcastically. "His jailers would not let him, of course!"

"Doing time, was he? How many years did he get?"

"How many years?" almost shrieked the Frenchman, now thoroughly excited. "It was for all his life."

"So bad as that, eh? What did he do?"

"What did he do?" and the Frenchman's eyes rolled in his head. "Have you not learn that he did nothing—nothing—nothing at all? He iss martyr of France!" And his voice rose even above the clatter of the pavement.

"Who is this you are talking about?" asked the young man, coldly.

"Dreyfus! Dreyfus, of course!" yelled the Frenchman, slapping the magazine against his knee with so loud a report that the patrician maiden

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The "Dark Day."

P. E. B., Langdon, N. D.:—May 19, 1780, was called the "dark day." This special darkness extended throughout New England, and in some places people could not see to read ordinary print in the open air. Even the birds thought it was night and sang their vesper songs and then were silent. Fowls went to roost, the cattle came from the meadows and in the houses it was necessary to light the candles. The darkness began about 10 o'clock in the morning and continued throughout the entire day, and the night following was unusually black. The most intense darkness was confined to the eastern part of Massachusetts. People in general thought that the end of the world was at hand, and many spent the day in religious devotion.

As to the cause, it is altogether probable that the upper regions of the atmosphere were filled with the smoke from a forest fire, possibly in Canada or Northern New York. A few years ago, forest fires in Michigan occurred almost every year; and the writer has seen the smoke therefrom hang on the lakes for several days.

Hot Weather Puzzle.

W. A. L., Athens, Tenn., sends the following concerning an article in the Blade of June 27:

"I have just read with interest the article in The Blade under the heading, 'How Much Greater Than Three-fourths is Four-fourths?' and it is not difficult to see the cause of the difference between Mr. Webb and the editor of some newspaper. The difference is this: Mr. Webb calculates how much greater four-fourths is than three-fourths, which he says is one-third, and I think he is correct. The editor calculates on an entirely different question, to-wit, How many times greater is four-fourths than three fourths, which he calculates to be one and one-third times greater, and that I quite agree to But following the question literally given in The Blade, I am of the opinion that Mr. Webb's solution is correct. Those who decide that one-fourth is the correct answer are reckoning on four-fourths as the basis, but in this I think they are incorrect. As the question stated three-fourths is made the basis, and one-fourth is certainly one-third of three-fourths."

Revolutionary Soldiers.

"Did the United States government ever make or keep a record of the enlistment of all the soldiers who served in the revolutionary war, and if so, did the state from which a soldier enlisted keep such a record? Did the government pension the revolutionary soldiers by giving them a certain amount of government land? If so, where have these records been kept since the burning of the capitol and other public buildings at Washington in 1814?"—W. A., Bridgeport, O.

The states each kept the records of its own soldiers in the revolution. When our present government was organized, in 1789, copies of these state records were obtained, and the War Department now has nearly complete records of all.

Revolutionary soldiers were given land warrants, under which they could settle on any government land, and acquire title. The war records were not destroyed in 1814.

Senator Hanna.

"Will you tell me what Hon. Mark Hanna has to do with the Presidential election? Some of our Democratic friends say Hanna elected McKinley, and McKinley is too weak to do anything himself, but is bossed by Hanna."—E. C., Willis, Va.

Senator Hanna is chairman of the national Republican committee, and consequently managed the last two Presidential campaigns for the Republicans, as Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, managed for the Democrats. We think you will find, on reflection, that it was a majority of the people of the United States who elected Mr. McKinley President, and not Mr. Hanna. In the campaign of 1896, and in that of 1900, the old cry was raised that the President is a weak man, and bossed by Mr. Hanna, but it is never heard in the mouths of honorable men, for the course of the President for more than four years have shown the country that he is a statesman of the highest class, and not to be bossed or managed by Senator Hanna or anyone else. Why bother about such statements from either ignorant or bigoted Democrats?

Religion of Rome.

"Was there ever a time that the Romans were not Catholics?"—A. W., Whitmore Lake, Mich.

Rome was founded about 754 years before Christ. Its religion was pagan, and was at the time of Christ's birth. Christianity spread in Syria, Egypt, Asia Minor, and in Italy, including Rome itself. The city and empire, however, did not become Christianized for over 300 years. Then Emperor Constantine made it the official religion of the empire, A. D. 325. Those who adhered to the old heathen religion were chiefly dwellers in villages and in the country, who were called pagani, from the Latin word pagus, a village. Hence the origin of our word "pagan."

The word Catholic simply means universal. The "universal church" would mean exactly the same as the "Catholic church." At first the bishops of the various cities of the ancient world were of equal power, none being superior to the others, and when matters affecting the universal church needed discussing, an ecumenical, or general, council of all the bishops was held. The bishop of Rome afterward arrogated to himself the position of being the chief bishop, basing his claim on the ground that Peter was the first bishop of Rome, and the allegation that Peter had been given the first place among the disciples by Christ himself. He took the title of Pope, which is from the low Latin word papa, a corruption of pater, father. The bishops of Europe and Africa submitted to this claim, but the eastern bishops did not; and hence the eastern, or Greek church separated from the western, or Roman.

Ashantee.

"Please give a description of Ashantee, on west coast of Africa, and tell what caused the recent trouble between the British and natives?"—C. C. S., Bethany, Ill.

Ashantee is a country on the gold coast of Africa. It is inhabited by a very savage race. Their religion seems to have human sacrifices for its distinguishing feature. The principal exports are gold dust and ivory. The British established trading posts on the coast in the 18th century. In the wars between various tribes, the British posts were often attacked. The natives held many slaves captured from tribes in the interior, and these they sold to white traders on the coast. The British interfered to stop the slave trade, and were, of course, obliged to do so by force of arms. For a century wars have been frequent among the natives, and the British finally attempted the conquest of the country to put an end to them, and to crush out the slave trade. The recent trouble was an insurrection against the British.

Sherman Silver Bill.

"What was the policy of John Sherman on the silver bill?"—T. J. G., Lucknow, Tenn.

John Sherman was never a believer in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. At the session of Congress beginning in December, 1889, a free silver bill was introduced, but in the Senate another bill was substituted for it, and passed July 14, 1890, substituted for it, and passed July 14, 1890. This bill had been drafted by Mr. Sherman, and has always been called the Sherman silver act. It was of the nature of a compromise between the sound money forces and the free silverites.

It provided that the secretary of the treasury should purchase not to exceed 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month at the market price, to be paid for in treasury notes, redeemable in coin. The silver bullion was to be coined into standard silver dollars when the latter were required to redeem the treasury notes.

It was the belief of Mr. Sherman that the creation of so large a demand for silver bullion would increase the price, and bring the silver dollar more nearly to its face value. But this did not prove true. There was a stimulus given to silver mining, and the price of silver fell because of the largely increased supply. On November 1, 1893, the part of the Sherman act requiring the purchase of silver bullion was repealed.

Returning Cavalry.

"Have any regular regiments of cavalry been ordered back from the Philippines? If so, please name them."—F. F. V., Malta, O.

The Fourth cavalary has been ordered to return to this country, and will arrive shortly. This is the only regular cavalry regiment yet ordered to return. The regular infantry, cavalry and artillery, will be sent to the United States to recuperate, these which have been there longest coming first; but they will be sent back, after a year or so here, in rotation, and others be sent home.

Returning Regulars.

"Please inform me through your paper if the Fourteenth will be mustered out as soon as they arrive in the United States?"—J. B. B., Philadelphia, Tenn.

The method with the regular army is quite different from that in the volunteers. The latter regiments are enlisted for a given time; and in the case of the volunteers now returning, the term of service of all the men in a regiment expires at the same date. But a regular regiment is never mustered out as a body. The individual men are enlisted at different times, to serve three years each; and when a man's term of enlistment expires, he is discharged. The men of the fourteenth whose terms expire while the regiment is in the United States, will be discharged when their individual term expires, but the regiment will not be mustered out as a whole.

Socrates.

"A claims that Socrates was a reality, while B claims that he only existed in the mind of Plato. Will you kindly favor us with the fact?"—E. E. B., Edsworth, Ind.

B is wrong. Socrates was a real personage. He was the son of Sophroniscus, a sculptor; his mother's name was Phaenarete. He was born near Athens between 471 and 469 B. C., and died in that city B. C. 399. His wife was named Xanthippe, and he had three sons.

Trinidad Ashphalt.

"Please explain what is meant by pitch lakes in Trinidad, an island in the West Indies."—O. J. M., Zion, W. Va.

Asphalt, or asphaltum, is also called bitumen and mineral pitch. It is a dark brown or black substance, used largely in cities for street paving. The pitch lakes of Trinidad are areas of asphalt, of unknown depth. The asphalt is dug out, and the vacant space is filled up in a few days by the softer asphalt from below coming up.

The Bull Terrier.

"Please inform me if the bull terrier dog is a species of its own, or a cross between the bull dog and greyhound."—J. R. E., Morristown, O.

The bull terrier is a cross between the bull-dog and the terrier. A good strain is not obtained until the terrier blood predominates. A so-called bull terrier has been obtained by crossing the bull-dog and the Italian greyhound, but the result is a dog inferior in all the qualities for which this breed is desirable, and expert dog fanciers do not recognize it. The bull terrier breed is so old, however, that it long ago became established as one of the thoroughbred strains; and it is improbable that it would be possible now to reach the present standard by modern breeding.

Musical Instruments.

"Please give the origin of musical instruments—as complete a history as space will permit."—L. E. H., Auburn, Ky.

Musical instruments are so ancient that their origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. The Old Testament, in the moments of Egypt, and the tombs of Babylon, all shew records of the use of musical instruments. The record now goes back nearly 7,000 years, and indicates the use of more or less perfect wind and string instruments, and how much further back they originated, no man knows or can know. There is one curious fact connected with musical instruments that is well established, which is, that from their earliest creation until the sixteenth century they were always played "by ear," and it was not until that time instrumental music was written, although vocal music had been written and sung long previously.

A Scriptural Question.

"What are we to understand by the seven spirits of God, spoken of in the fourth chapter of Revelation?"—C. H., Schoolcraft, Mich.

All that any one can possibly know is from Revelation iv, 5. Rev. J. S. Gilbert, D. D., in his remarks on the Sunday school lesson for June 23, says of the book of Revelation:

"The interpretation of the whole book must be in the future, when, in all probability, light will be shed upon its pages which will bear instruction and comfort for all believers. This has been the feeling of scholars through all the centuries. Calmet, an eminent French theologian, who flourished two centuries ago, said: 'To pretend to say what is meant by the details in this most figurative book (Revelation) is in my opinion the greatest of all presumptions.' These words have been repeatedly quoted with approval. The more reverent the student of sacred scripture the less likely will he be to utter opinions dogmatically upon matters concerning which the learned are in doubt, the more disposed will he be to set forth his views tentatively and to pray for further light."

Possession of Canada.

"Will you please inform me how England came into possession of Canada?"—A. E. S., Craig, O.

France settled Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada, as well as a number of places in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and claimed not only Canada, but all of what is now the United States north of the river Ohio and west of the Mississippi. Great Britain and France went to war, and that struggle was called in this country the French and Indian war. It began in 1754, and ended in America in 1759 by the capture of Quebec by the English under Gen Wolfe. The war continued in Europe until 1763, when by treaty Canada was ceded by France to Great Britain. France still held the vast territory west of the Mississippi, from the Gulf of Mexico north to British America, and this the United States obtained from her by purchase in 1803.

Women in Pulpits.

"Please tell me what the Bible teaches concerning women preaching the gospel."—M. E. C., Greensboro, Fla.

In point of fact it does not say one word about women "preaching the gospel." St. Paul, in 1st Corinthians xiv, 34, 35, exhorts the believers in the city of Corinth to keep their women "silent in churches." And in 1st Timothy ii, 12, he declares that "I suffer not a woman to teach," etc. But it is not to be presumed that Paul was laying a command for all the ages. He was a crusty old bachelor, and he held the ideas of his time regarding women—that they were inferior to man, a sort of servant, in fact.

Who Can Tell?

"What mill in the world cuts the largest amount of lumber? It is stated that a mill in Sweden cuts 2,200,000 feet, but I think the largest mill is located there on Puget Sound."—W. H. H. G., Port Angeles, Wash.

We do not know. Will some reader who is posted on lumber milling send us the facts for publication?

Cain's Wife.

"Please tell through the Question Bureau who Cain's wife was?"—T. M. J., Hopeland, Ga.

No one knows, of course. There is no history of any of the scriptural characters mentioned in the first chapters of Genesis outside of that book itself. Adam, Eve, Cain, Abel, Seth, Enoch, and so on are not mentioned in any non-Biblical history. The most plausible conjectures are: First, that Adam and Eve had many other children than those mentioned, and that Cain married his sister; second, that the story in Genesis is intended only to give the descent of the Israelites, and that there were other people living on the earth in Adam's time. We have no opinion to offer on the subject.

The Zodiac.

"Please give a brief history of the 12 signs of the zodiac? What is meant by the sign being in a certain part of the body? Do these signs have any influence over plant life?"—U. S. K. Knoxville, Tenn.

The earliest astronomers, who were probably the shepherds and herdsmen of the old Sumerian civilization, noted that the sun appeared to make the circuit of the heavens in one year. This is merely an appearance, due to the revolution of the earth around the sun every twelvemonth. So they divided the belt of sky through which he appeared to travel into twelve divisions, one for each month of the year, and the stars in each division, or constellation, was named for something which they fancied its shape indicated; as, Aries, the ram; Taurus, the bull; and so on. This belt of twelve constellations is called the zodiac, from the Greek word zoon, an animal. Various superstitions gradually grew up, among them, that each part of the body was under the influence of a certain constellation, or sign, and that when the sun or moon was in that sign, or constellation, it influenced that part of the body. No sensible person believes any of this old-time superstition that the position of the heavenly bodies in these constellations affect either the body or plant life.

Pronunciation.

"Will you please pronounce for me Chaucer, Juan, Goethe, Iliad, Odyssey, Dante, Ohnet, Rubaiyat, Omar Khayyam and Artaxerxes?—H. L., Ada, Ill.

Chaucer is pronounced chaw-sir, accent on first.

Juan is the Spanish for John, and is pronounced Hwan, the a having the same sound as in father.

The Iliad is pronounced Il-le-add, accent on first.

The Odyssey is pronounced Od-iss-sy, accent on first.

Dante is pronounced Dan-te, accent on first, in which a has the same sound as in father.

Omar Khayyam is pronounced O-mar Ki-yam, accent on first in both.

Artaxerxes is pronounced art az-erks-ez, accent on first.

These are the best we can indicate the pronunciation in type, and in the absence of diacritical marks. There is no manner or "twang," in the pronunciation of foreign words which can only be learned by the ear.

Pay of Postmasters.

"Please tell me as to how fourth-class postmasters are paid. A friend of mine says that Congress has to make an appropriation to pay them, while I claim that they are paid from the receipts of their offices."—W. P. H., Waxhaw, S. D.

You are both right. The constitution prohibits the payment of any money out of the Treasury unless Congress has passed a law appropriating the money and authorizing its payment. So the postoffice appropriation bill each year makes an appropriation for the payment of all postmasters. As a matter of fact, the fourth-class postmasters are largely paid out of the receipts of their offices; but they would not be allowed to do this unless an appropriation had been made by Congress for their payment.

Deserted Wives.

D. L. N., Sylvania, O.: In order that a pensioner's deserted wife may obtain part of his pension for her support, she must be of good moral character and in needy circumstances.

English and British.

"In the papers we read about the English, and also the British. Now, does the British include more than the English? or, in other words, do they both cover the same ground?"—C. M. B., South Bend, Ind.

The island of Great Britain comprises England, Wales and Scotland. The English live in England, the Welsh in Wales, the Scotch in Scotland. But they are all British, for they all live in Great Britain. In general usage, the two words English and British are used to mean the same thing.

A Special Point.

"If a veteran pensioner's son or daughter, 32 years of age, afflicted with an incurable disease, unable to work, a mental and physical wreck, requiring constant care, can he draw his father's pension after his father's and mother's death?"—A. M. S., Pierpont, N. Y.

Not unless he was under 16 years of age at the time of his father's death. When a pensioner dies, his children under sixteen are pensionable until they reach that age, and the pension is continued after that, in such a case as you describe. But the child must be of pensionable age at his father's death in order to entitle him now.

Soldier's Divorce.

"If an old soldier leaves his wife, and runs away with another woman into another state and gets a divorce from wife No. 1, marries the No. 2 woman, can wife No. 1 get a part of his pension or not?"—W. S. S., Todd, N. C.

If the divorce is legal, and wife No. 1 had due notice of the suit in time to defend it, if she wished, she can not get any share of his pension.

Leaf Tobacco.

"Has a merchant the right to buy tobacco of a farmer in the hand, and then retail the same out to customers in hand, same as received?"—W. L., Mack's Creek, Mo.

The collector of internal revenue here says that, in order to do this, the merchant must pay tax as a wholesale dealer in tobacco. Unless he does this, he is doing business illegally, and is subject to penalty.

The Eel.

"Is the eel a separate species of fish, or is it the male catfish?"—J. E. C., Evalin, N. C.

The eels form a well-defined genus of fishes, with a number of varieties, and are in no way related to the catfish genus.

Mending Granite Ware.

D. N. B., Hood River, Ore., kindly sends this suggestion in reply to a query in the Bureau. Weekly Blade of June 13, in which we said tinners here agree that when a hole comes in granite ware it should be thrown away, as it cannot be soldered:

"To mend granite ware take a short copper rivet, put through the hole and rivet neatly. A little practice will make it an easy job."

Half Cousins.

"Will you kindly tell me what is the relationship existing between the children of half-sisters?"—I. A. C., Ledyard, Conn.

They are really half-cousins; but by custom they are called cousins.

Days of Dates.

"Please tell me what day of the week was May 7th, 1878; Dec. 6, 1880; September 17, 1874?"—C. D., Youba, O.

May 7, 1878, fell on Tuesday; Dec. 6, 1880, on Monday; and Sept. 17, 1874, on Thursday.

Miscellaneous.

C. G. M., Cox's Mills, W. Va. We have not the data to answer.

M. O. S., Gibson City, Ill.: You will find your question on gold extraction answered in Bureau, Weekly Blade of May 28, headed "Cyanide Process." As to the ice machine, correspond with manufacturers.

The Golfer's Boast.

Anent their game the golfers gayly say
That those who come to sneer remain to play.

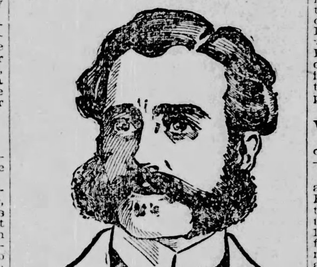
Sick Made Well Weak Made Strong.

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed. The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 126 First National Bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the start-



DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD

ling announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able, with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," and all that is for he sends it free to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissue, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of, and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free, by return mail.

Heiskell's Ointment

Cures Skin Troubles When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Eruptions, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Blotches or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail 50c. a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the skin, 25c.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 831 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

"I cured letter of 15 years' standing with your Ointment, in four weeks."—W. J. Herndon, Kimendorf, Bexar Co., Texas.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Blight of the Desert.

Before they were married, she told him, in her extravagant way, that she could be happy with him in a hollow log in the wilderness.

He answered that a cabin in the desert would be substituted for the hollow log, but that between the two there was not much choice.

Her name was Minnie, and strength of character cannot be looked for in a woman handicapped by this appellation. However, she was sincere in her assurances of devotion and self-sacrifice, so when John Laurence returned to his station in the Mojave desert, he took with him a wife and several huge trunks containing an elaborate feminine wardrobe. His cottage was somewhat in the rough, as bachelor quarters of men that are hewing their way through the stumps of hardship to fortune, are apt to be, but Minnie, basking in the honeymoon's glamour, found a delight in every inconvenience.

The settlement was made up of a few houses set down in the sand without regularity, as if they had been tumbled helter-skelter from a bag, and had remained where they fell. They clustered about the buildings belonging to the railroad which had created the place, and most of its inhabitants were in the employ of the railroad company. John was one of this number, and he held a responsible position, though it kept him chained in the waste of the desert.

For a time, Minnie was content in reducing the chaos of their small dwelling to order. She tied bows of ribbon on the wooden chairs, and hung ruffled curtains at the windows. When their wedding presents arrived, the interior of the cottage resembled a bric-a-brac shop with its china and silver glittering in artistic confusion on shelves and tables. Minnie clicked about on her high-heeled slippers, distributing her household gods, quite forgetting the necessities of life, until John, tiring of makeshift luncheons, suggested mildly the advisability of having a cooked dinner.

Minnie shed tears. Like most women she could subsist on a very light diet without realizing that nature required substantial nutrition. John labored patiently through a menu of crackers and canned food, until hunger forced him to rebel. The veil of glamour began to lift inch by inch from Minnie's enchanted vision, and she felt the desert.

North, south, east and west it lay—flat, unchanging, monotonous. She heard the wind that never varied its cry except to sound the shriek of the gale. She felt the sting of the powdered sand that filled the air with blinding particles. She saw the low, mean houses, brow-beaten and forlorn. She saw the few stunted, half-dead trees, transplanted to this barren, alien soil, matching it in shading, and bent forward as if pushed from behind by some unseen powerful force. She saw the dust colored landscape, relieved only by the blue of the sky grown brazen through immunity from shadowing, conquering clouds. The rain never fell, the sun always shone, the strength of the wind was unceasing and invincible.

The silence pressed down upon the young wife and crushed her under an overwhelming burden of loneliness. Sometimes the echo of children's voices shouting at play, came like a shock that shattered the stillness. The blight of the desert was creeping over her, and she withered beneath its blasting touch. There were happy homes in the community. There were women of brave spirit that defied the desert and laughed in its face, but Minnie was not one of these, and with her awakening came surrender without protest.

John knew and understood his wife's unhappiness. It was what he had feared, but he longed for her companionship in his solitude, and so had pretended to ignore his woe, his willingness and desire to share his lot, that he had believed her strong enough to endure the monotony of his life.

One evening he found her hiding in the shadow of the railroad station, watching with envious, tear-dimmed eyes, the people who sat within the brilliantly lighted cars. The nightly train stopped for a moment in its rush to the north, and Minnie purposely awaited its coming for a glimpse of the world she regretted.

"Why, my girl!" John cried in surprise, "what are you doing here? Some day, Min, we'll be taking this same train, and when we do, it will not carry us for passengers on its return trip," he said mysteriously.

Minnie turned to him quickly. "What do you mean?" she questioned.

"Did you suppose we were going to stay in the Mojave all of our lives? Not if John Laurence knows himself, and he thinks he do," he answered jestingly.

His wife grasped his shoulder. "When will we go, John, when will we go?"

"Well," he replied slowly, "it may be a year or more."

"A year, a year! John you'll bury me in the sand before the end of a year. Look at those people." Minnie exclaimed, pointing through the car window at a young man and women who sat talking together. "I know they are on their wedding journey, and they're going to the city. Oh, John, they're going to the city."

"Let them go, Min; they have my permission."

"You don't understand," his wife moaned. "See where we are. See the gloom; hear the wind; there's nothing but sand here, John, nothing but sand."

"Don't keep your eyes on the sand," the man said cheerily. "Look up to heaven, Min; see the beautiful stars; see the stars, my girl, they are full of promise."

"What are the stars to me? They are always shining and winking like demons, or else it's the sun, so glaring and pitiless, and the sands that shift and shift, but always look the same."

The train pulled away from the station. With its departure, the lights went out, leaving the two in silence and darkness.

"Why must we stay for a year longer?" Minnie persisted.

"Because it is necessary for me to wait for promotion," he told her.

"Give up your position. You could get something to do in a city, and I could be happy on very little with you, John," she said.

The words sounded convincing, but they were all too familiar, and the man had lost his faith.

"Do you know what poverty means?" he questioned.

"No," his wife confessed.

"I do," John said briefly.

"Then let me go home and stay through the year," she implored.

"Do you know how long we have been together?"

"Two months," was the sullen confession.

"And you want to leave me so soon?"

"Yes."

"When are you going?"

"To-morrow, if I can get ready. Oh, John," she continued, "don't be angry. I can't live here; it will kill me."

"You may go," he consented, "but remember there is no certainty that at the end of a year I can give you a home other than this."

"I'm sure you can; I know you can; and then we'll be so happy. A year isn't very long. I'll be thinking of you every hour while we are separated; truly I will."

Minnie was as joyful as a child, and laughed in her old, merry manner, coquetting with the husband whose heart was breaking because of his wife's willing desertion.

"Don't work late to-night," she cautioned lightly. "I want you to help me pack," and Min sped away home, skimming like a bird over the sands that clutched at her feet as if to stay their progress.

Night once more shrouded the desert. Minnie and her baggage were awaiting the north bound train.

"Don't be so solemn, John," she coaxed. "I've left a lot of my things to keep you company. You must write every day, and so will I, and—here comes the train!" she cried excitedly. "Good-bye, John; be a good boy."

The man took her in his arms for a second.

"Are you going to be happy and contented?" he asked earnestly.

"Of course I am," she assured him, "for I know we shall soon be together. A year isn't long."

"No, not very."

"Good-bye, John."

"Good-bye, Min," he said huskily, and she was gone.

He watched the train disappearing in the distance until the lights faded one by one. Still he lingered to listen to the rattle and roar of its wheels echoing through the sinister country. He waited until the rumble, growing fainter and fainter, at length died away.

Sadly he returned to his empty home, and, lighting a lamp, entered through its deserted rooms. Everywhere there were traces of Minnie. He picked up a bit of ribbon from the floor, and, folding it carefully, put it into his pocket. He looked at the trifles of china and silver, grown tarnished with dust and neglect.

"Our wedding presents," he whispered.

Then he turned down the flame of the lamp, and went out on the rude veranda. In the first days of their wedded life, it was here that Minnie had eagerly awaited his coming. Suddenly he faced about and challenged the desert.

"You devil!" he shouted fiercely, shaking his clenched fists at the desolation that mocked him under the moonlight. "You devil!" he shouted again; "you've robbed me of my wife."

Across the Mojave the wind swept with a jeering cry, piling the sand into fantastic shapes, that stealthily crumbled away, leaving the desert flat, unchanging, monotonous.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

LITTLE KANGAROOS FOUND IN DEATH VALLEY

The quaint little animal in this picture is a miniature kangaroo, which has now been found out west. It is an exceedingly interesting creature, and strides around like a kangaroo, making great jumps on its hind legs, which are long and powerful. It also has a surprisingly long tail, which adds to its resemblance to the marsupial after which it is named.

This curious creature has been found in that weird place called Death Valley. Its color varies from light gray to dark brown, according to its habitation, nature making its hue similar to that of its surroundings as a protection against its enemies.

Although called a kangaroo rat it is not a rat at all in the true sense of the word, as it belongs to quite another family.—New York Herald.

A RACE OF APE-MEN FOUND IN UGANDA

An English traveler returning from Uganda tells of having discovered in that country a race of ape-men entirely distinct from the pigmies of Stanley's "Darkest Africa." Their language is described as being somewhat like that of other native African tribes, but in form and features these people bear a great resemblance to the ape. They live in the lowest state of savagery, and in many ways their development—if, indeed, the name can be applied to the customs of so rude a race—is little above that of the beasts to whom they bear so remarkable a resemblance.

The theories of Darwin are now generally accepted throughout the civilized world, for as yet no creatures have been found who bear distinct testimony in their own bodies of the middle stage in the evolution from the ape to the man. Can it be possible that this popularly called "missing link" has at last been found in the wilds of Africa.

BEAUTY LIQUID

Remarkable Discovery of a Simple and Harmless Liquid that Clears the Skin of All Imperfections.

Sent Free—to Show that No Blemishes Can Remain Where It Is Used.

A large manufacturing firm has discovered what is apparently the secret of a perfect skin. There seems to be no blemish that it does not remove. It was found accidentally at the Chapin Mills, makers of Textile Supplies, and they certainly have a fortune in it. Before they put it on the market it was tested in every way. Physicians and dermatologists pronounced it wonderful in curing, clearing and whiten-

MRS. EVA M. DAVIS.

ing the skin, yet as harmless and mild as cream. It was named Kentucky Complexion Beautifier and has already made thousands of friends. It is the best thing ever heard of for the skin. It heals up pimples and other breaking-out in a few days, quickly cures skin diseases, clears away spots, freckles, blackheads, tan, etc., leaving the skin pure, bright and velvety as a child's. Mrs. Eva M. Davis, 215 Brand St., Elmira, N. Y., says: "Ever since I was a girl I had freckles and pimples something dreadful. I always felt ashamed of my face. I know I have paid out a hundred dollars for doctors and different stuff that never did me any good, in fact I got discouraged, and said I must always live looking like I was, but when I read in the papers about the discovery of Kentucky Beautifier I thought I would send for it, as I had seen no one before and see now you wouldn't know I was the same person. There is not a freckle or blemish of any kind on my skin and now I can go out without a veil and feel so proud and so happy knowing how nice my complexion is. Every time I see a lady on the street with blemishes on her face I feel like I ought to stop her and tell her what cured me."

If you want to be rid of pimples, rub it into the skin morning and evening. No skin is too bad to be cleared by it. To show what it will do, the company is now sending a supply of the Beautifier free by prepaid mail to all who write for it. It costs you nothing; simply send your address to The Chapin Mills Co., 36 North Scott Street, Covington, Ky.

GIANT HANDS FOR A NEW CLOCK

What are probably the biggest clock hands in the world have recently been completed in France, where they are intended to adorn the face of a giant clock upon the railroad station at Lyons.

The diameter of the face is twenty-six feet and each of the Roman numerals is three feet long.

The minute hand of the clock is thirteen feet long.—New York Herald.

SAID TO BE FUNNY.

"Harriet, let's give each other a dime every time we grumble about the heat."

"No, Harry; you give me a dime every time you say you never grumble about the heat."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"I suppose that woman orator spoke her mind freely on the subject?"

"Not much. She demanded half of her $50 in advance before she went on the platform."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Ellison—Now in India Great Britain maintains a corps of war elephants which are trained to march in single file.

Elkins—That would be part of a trunk line, wouldn't it?—Ohio State Journal.

Admiring Mother—Now, Tommy, what do you say to Mr. Bildad for giving you that penny?

Tommy—Please, Mr. Bildad, I wisht it wuz a nickel.—Ohio State Journal.

Teacher—Edmund, define the words refuse and refusal.

Edmund—Refusal is what a fellow finds in a summer girl, and refuse is what he finds in the streets of Chicago.—Chicago News.

Suitor—Pray, don't cry; I assure you I will love, cherish and protect your daughter, sir.

Prospective Father-in-Law—Oh, rats, it isn't that; I am supporting two sons-in-law now.—Ohio tate Journal.

"Josiar," said Mrs. Corntossel, "what is these negligay shirts I se advertised in the bargain sales?"

"Well, I reckon I ain't quite so prim an' scratchy as a 'fled shirt—that is to say, a reg'lar hard-b'iled shirt. I reckon negligay is what you might call a soft-b'iled shirt."—Washington Star.

Miss Pechis—Mr. Slocum called on me last evening.

Mr. Wrywell—Huh! he's slow. Didn't he make you tired? Talked and talked about something idiotic and uninteresting, I'll bet.

Miss Pechis—Well, he talked about you a great deal.—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. O'Toole—What puzzles me intirely is that the owld house should take to sich an ixtint whin it's covered wid insurance.

Mr. O'Toole—Yis me darlint; but it's fire inshoorance, not water, de ye moind. —Harlem Life.

"Henry is a brute," said Mrs. Justwed to her mother to whom she had gone for sympathy and protection.

"Why, what has he done, my poor child?"

"Why, he—he says that my new bonnet is the one that is trimmed with those lovely cherries, and things—boo-hoo—he says—he says it looks like a boiled dinner."—Baltimore American.

AN EARTHLY POEM.

"The following description of a small rose garden which I have made may be useful to your readers," writes a fair gardener. "It has not yet come to perfection, but this is what I hope it will eventually become. The garden is bounded on three sides by a hedge, that on the north being of yew, and against this stand alternate clumps of poet's narcissus and white May lilies. Next is a grass path, arched over at one end by the Orpheus rose and at the other by the Dundee rambler. Then round three sides of my garden runs a broad rose bed, filled principally with the old really sweet-smelling roses, such as Celeste, Maiden's Blush, Gerulda, Pixna and the Cabbage, though the inner row is of teas, shading from yellow in the middle through pink to crimson, and again from white to yellow, pink and red, so that the garden may not be roseless later in the year. These are pegged down to form a kind of low hedge, above which the old-fashioned bushes may be seen. Next to the teas is a gravelled path, and in the centre of the garden lies an oblong bed filled with a medley of roses, while one climbing rose flings its pink-flowered branches round an old gray sun-dial. The ground is carpeted with violets."—New York Commercial-Advertiser.

Those Boston Girls.

Carrie—I played for Mrs. Graham for a good hour, and I sang several selections beside. And when I had finished, if you'll believe it, she hadn't a word to say to me.

Esther—How considerate in her!—Boston Transcript.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for July 14.—Beginning of Sin and Redemption. (Gen. iii:1-15). By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTENT.—The story of the creation is evidently twice told in Genesis. Last lesson covered the first account. The second record condenses into four verses (Gen. ii:4-7) what is given in greater detail in 28 verses (Gen. i:1-28), but with a new view of the origin of man. Then follows a brief description of man's home in Eden and the command not to eat of the fruit of a certain tree, and a somewhat extended reference to the creation of woman, as the companion of man (Gen. ii:8-25). How long Adam and Eve remained in Paradise we are not informed. It is generally supposed that the time was short, as their stay was terminated by the events to be studied to-day. Our present lesson is one of very great and universal interest. It has been interpreted in many different ways. The greater number approach it as history, believing that on no other ground could it find such prominence in the sacred volume. A few scholars are disposed to regard the narrative as fiction, illustrative of the relation between material and spiritual things and of the laws of spiritual life.

INSINUATION.—(Verse 1)—One very mysterious being had access to Eden. He is called the serpent. Some think he was an animal, at first erect in form, afterward degraded. Others claim that he was the highest earthly creature next to man of whom he was jealous because of man's dignity and authority. The scriptures appear to teach that he was the great adversary of God (Rev. xii:9), once an inhabitant of heaven, from which he was cast out with others on account of sin (Jude 6), entering for the present purpose into the creature called the serpent. He is said to have been exceedingly cunning. Seizing a favorable opportunity he approached the woman when she was alone with an insinuating question, "Hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?" The evident purpose was to suggest to her that this was an unreasonable prohibition, that God had given this to them from the very nature of things he certainly not deny to them any of the good things therein contained. A question was a greater temptation than an assertion would be.

RESPONSE.—(Verses 2 and 3)—The woman's reply was prompt, emphatic and appropriate in two parts. She first asserted that simple provision had been made for their bodily wants by the wise and good Creator. The fruit of the trees of the garden had been given for their food (Gen. i:29). Without question there were many different kinds of fruit, so that there would be no lack. There was displayed the love of God toward them (1 Tim. vi:17), and there was no occasion for distrust on their part. She then added that one tree had been intended, a tree standing in a very conspicuous place in the midst of the garden. She also gave the reason for withholding the fruit of that tree—in order that they should not die. She should they would die. In these two replies Eve had effectively repelled the tempter. She had vindicated the wisdom and goodness of God, and the limitations which she and her husband were restrained, not for any purely arbitrary reason, but to protect their lives. So far she was safe.

ASSERTION (Verses 4 and 5).—Every temptation appeals to one's desire for gain. Human nature is so constituted that in its normal state it seeks continually to advance to that which is higher and better in life. This disposition toward progress must have been very strong in our first parents in the time of their innocence, and

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1901.

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TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for The Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to end we make our most favorable terms now.

OUR SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson predicts that within ten years the United States will produce all the sugar we use. Only one-tenth of the yearly demand is supplied by the cane fields of the lower Mississippi. The other nine-tenths has hitherto been imported. Secretary Wilson thinks the beet-sugar experiment has been tested fully, and has demonstrated that from this source we can obtain all the sugar we require, without importing a pound from abroad.

There is now beginning a heavy expansion of this industry. Syndicates have recently purchased immense tracts of land in the Arkansas valley, with the purpose of devoting it to sugar beets. Secretary Wilson declares that any one of the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa or Nebraska could produce beets enough to furnish a supply of sugar for the whole country, if the farmers would all take hold of their cultivation. The farmers there are all prospering, and are naturally not willing to turn to a new industry.

The Secretary thinks that a combination of sugar and dairy production will be common on the farms of the sugar belt. He believes the farmer should have all the by-products of the factory, and that only the sugar should be sold. The pulp, after the sugar is extracted, makes excellent food for cattle, and in a short time it will become an article of commerce, as cottonseed cake and linseed cake now are.

The only thing that stands in the way of the rapid development of this industry is to have the farmers educated up to growing the beets on a large scale. This is a part of the work which the Department of Agriculture is doing, and all its energies will be devoted to bringing to pass the prediction of Secretary Wilson.

AMERICA'S MEDITERRANEAN.

The greatest of ancient civilizations—those of Egypt, Greece and Rome—were clustered around the shores of the Mediterranean—the "Great Sea," as it was termed by Biblical writers. The center of the industrial and commercial civilization of North America will eventually be on the shores of the Great Lakes. The business center of the United States is shifting westward. The Atlantic coast is losing its pre-eminence. The greatest line of traffic in the United States is along a narrow belt, following pretty closely the 41st parallel of north latitude and extending northward from this a half-degree or more. New York is its Atlantic terminus, and Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago are the leading cities within it on the shores of the inland seas.

The rapid growth of these lake cities, the magnitude of the commerce on the lakes and its steady increase, the clustering of great industrial plants along the shores where the rail lines meet water transportation, all point to the conclusion foreshadowed above. The increase of manufacturing, the growth of urban population, is greater in this region than in any other in the United States. All the lake ports are thronged with shipping. More tonnage passes through the Detroit river in the seven months of open navigation than enters the harbors of London and Liverpool together in twelve months. The tonnage through the Sault Ste. Marie canals during the season free from ice is far more than twice the annual total of the Suez canal, which is open the year round. And more than half the area tributary to the Great Lakes is yet undeveloped. Before the twentieth century closes the lake region will be the center of the industry and commerce of the United States.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

The Washington Post says: "We are weary of this negro question. It is nonsense. We have only to treat the negroes under general rules applying alike to all classes of our heterogeneous population, and pay no further attention to them as negroes."

Correct. But if this rule is followed the discriminating and unconstitutional laws passed by several of the southern states, under which negroes are disfranchised by the thousands, will have to be repealed and citizenship will no longer depend on the color of the skin.

The action of a number of the states in the south in excluding the negro from the ballot box and permitting whites equally ignorant and in many cases far more worthless to enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizenship, is a disgrace to the country, an injustice to the colored man, an insult to the men who fought for the freedom and citizenship of a race and a lawless movement to render inoperative a part of the constitution of the United States.

If an educational qualification is necessary for citizenship, let it apply to all whites as well as blacks. By deliberately nullifying a constitutional amendment the south is storing up trouble for its own section and for the whole country. President McKinley can do no more popular and just act in his second term than by teaching the people of the south that the constitution is in full force in every state in the Union.

THE OHIO PLATFORM.

It would take a critic with microscopic eye and a mind warped by fads and theories to find any objection to the Ohio Republican platform. So far, the Democratic press has advanced but one cavil—that it expresses the attitude of Ohio Republicans on national issues. This is so flimsy as to require little reply. Had the convention passed over these in the platform, the cry would have been that Ohio Republicans were not supporting the administration. Either way, the carper has his chance at a trivial objection.

It is entirely fitting that the Republicans of the President's own state should express their approbation and admiration of the splendid achievements of his administration; and, in a campaign whose chief objective is the election of that great Republican statesman, J. B. Foraker, to succeed himself in the national Senate, that the attitude of the party on national questions should be frankly stated. This did not take the form of a merely perfunctory endorsement of the last national platform. The newer questions that have come up within the past year are taken up.

The platform declares continued adhesion to the protective tariff, and demands reciprocity as a means of maintaining and fostering our rapidly-growing export trade. It demands the continued exclusion of Chinese laborers, in the interests of American workingmen. It demands effective legislation, vigorously enforced, against combinations which create monopolies to control prices or limit production. It favors strengthening the navy, and the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine. Every patriotic voter in Ohio can endorse every one of these without hesitation.

On state issues, the platform endorses the Nash administration, and properly; for no Republican can find fault with its results. If any one be disaffected, it can only be for some personal reason, and not because of any lack of wise and effective management on the part of Governor Nash and his administration.

The demand for a revision of the tax laws of Ohio, to the end that all classes of property shall bear an equal and just share of taxation, will meet with the hearty endorsement of the taxpayers, as will the recommendation for the creation by law of such machinery for fixing and equalizing valuations as will be competent at any time in a decade to correct errors and take notice of changes in value. The decennial method now in vogue has outlasted its usefulness. Ohio is growing rapidly in wealth, and readjustment should be annual instead of by ten-year periods.

The taxpayers will also endorse the demand that, through legislation, the burden of taxation upon property shall be lessened, and other forms of wealth, such as franchises, shall bear their fair share. The tendency of Republican legislation has been steadily in this direction, while the outlook is that the Democrats will adopt Tom Johnson's plan of making real estate pay all the taxes, leaving the corporations to go scot free.

The Ohio platform is plain, practical and business-like. It says exactly what it means. Every Republican can endorse it, and the most partisan of Democrats can not assail it successfully. Its adoption is the presage of a wisely and carefully-conducted campaign, which will be crowned with victory next November.

THIS YEAR'S ELECTIONS.

The state elections of 1901 are few in number. Governor and other state officers will be chosen in Ohio, Massachusetts, Iowa, New Jersey and Virginia; and minor state officials in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Ohio will, as usual, hold the center of the stage for the stage, for the choice of an United States senator depends upon the political complexion of the general assembly to be elected next November. The prominence of Senator Foraker, whose seat is involved in the contest, and the fact that this is the President's home state, make the Ohio contest national in interest.

In Maryland the contest hinges on the effort of Senator Gorman to ride into power again as a political boss, with the aid of the new ballot law, enacted by his tools in the state legislature, for that express purpose. Many anti-Gorman Democrats will co-operate with the Republicans in the effort to defeat him, but the new election law renders any prediction futile. In the other states, there does not appear to be any special features outside of a mere fight for party supremacy.

Ohio has remained solidly in the Republican column for twelve years—the last Democratic administration being that of Gov. Campbell, who was elected by the Democrats in 1889. The vote of the state at the gubernatorial elections from and including that year was a follows:

Years.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1889	365,891	349,123	16,872 D
1891	388,739	366,228	21,511 R
1893	435,342	352,447	80,995 R
1895	424,141	331,519	92,622 R
1897	429,916	401,750	28,166 R
1899	417,199	368,176	49,023 R

There is really little ground for the sanguine Democratic hopes of carrying the state. There is no faction in the Republican ranks. All that can win victory for our friends the enemy is apathy among Republicans—and with the brilliant and daring Foraker to the fore, the party will be in active fighting trim long before the November days roll around.

The June number of Sound Currency, the quarterly publication of the committee on sound currency of the New York Reform Club, is just out. It is a complete digest of the laws of the United States relating to coinage, currency and banking, beginning with the act of February 25, 1791, and ending with the gold standard act of March 14, 1900. It consists of 80 pages and forms a handbook of law invaluable to every student of governmental financial problems. It costs but 15 cents. It may be obtained of Lawrence E. Sexton, chairman, 52 William street, New York.

The explanation given for the rupture of the engagement between Archibald Balfour and Miss Vivian Sartoris, Gen. Grant's granddaughter, is that they found their tastes and views utterly at variance. As they could agree on nothing, they concluded to break off the match. This was sensible; but it would have been better to have ascertained something of each other before entering into the engagement.

The Cincinnati Times-Star calls attention to the curious fact that according to official figures the Prohibition party last fall cast one vote for every saloon in the United States. The total vote was 209,000. The total number of saloons is 208,800.

PROFIT IN POLITICS.

Mr. Bryan has hoisted storm warnings to his followers, and comes out in his paper very strongly against the "reorganizers." He insists that no attention shall be paid to any Democrat who does not support the Kansas City platform of last year in its entirety, and declares that those who are trying to free the Democratic party from the chains which bind it to the dead and decaying free silver issue or to Populism, are working "under cover of a desire for harmony, but it is the harmony which the burglar desires when he hopes that the members of the family will not awake until the valuables are removed from the house."

Of course this attitude is to be expected from the Nebraska Colonel. He is one of the few men in this country who have been able to make far more money out of politics than from his regular avocation. When the campaign of 1896 opened, he was a newspaper man, and a very ordinary one—for his work was not above the level of the average beginnings of a reporter. He had no money accumulated. He went into the campaign a poor man.

But the vein of profit opened to him by the stroke which captured the Chicago convention and made him a Presidential candidate has been worked steadily ever since. He did not go into retirement with his defeat for the Presidency. He immediately started out, hot-footed, in pursuit of the nomination four years later, and he kept steadily at work. He charged for making speeches and delivering lectures; he wrote considerably, and found it profitable. His second nomination and defeat did not change his tactics. He is still after the nomination, and still speaking and writing for pay.

He is now believed to be worth over $50,000 in cash—a pretty good profit for five years of work. He has a fine farm near Lincoln, and is erecting thereon a pretentious residence. But he is still chasing the nimble dollar; and if the Democratic party breaks away from his leadership, his source of revenue will be dried up. No wonder he fights against party reorganization, when it means loss of income to him.

THE SENATE IS RESPONSIBLE.

The tariff friction between the United States on the one hand and Russia and Italy on the other, is entirely the fault of the United States Senate—or perhaps more directly of the foreign relations committee of that body. The latter refused to report to the Senate the reciprocity treaties negotiated by Commissioner Kasson.

The treaty with Italy was negotiated between that gentleman and Baron Fava, the minister of that country. After the failure of the Senate to ratify it, Italy withdrew Fava, feeling that an effront was thus put upon that government. The Italians could not understand that any other motive could have led to a non-acceptance of the treaty, and now Italy is showing her resentment by putting up the bars against our trade.

The same condition is true regarding Russia. The treaty with that power had been framed with great care, and opened up all Asiatic Russia to American dried and canned fruits—a proviso that would have been very profitable to the Californian fruit growers. Mr. Kasson offered his resignation. The President prevailed upon him to remain in charge, which Mr. Kasson did only upon the understanding that he should receive no salary.

These treaties are still unacted upon; and the Senate should take them up promptly when Congress meets, and ratify them. There seems to be an exaggerated disposition on the part of some Senators to put the United States in a bad light before foreign governments. Uncle Sam should not be presented as either a bully or a trifler. It is proper to stand up for our undoubted rights, but neither the rights nor the sensibilities of other nations should be disregarded.

HOT WEATHER COMFORT.

One reason why we, in this latitude, suffer so much discomfort from a heated term, is that we run our business on the same time schedule we do in cold weather. Our habits and ways of living are adapted to cool weather, not to hot. Everything goes on the same in summer as in winter. The hottest part of the day is the busiest.

In tropical and sub-tropical countries, the daily routine is adapted to hot weather, not the cold. People rise early, and work, or shop, or conduct business till toward noon, and then everybody "knocks off" for two or three hours, the hottest part of the day. Then there is a resumption of labor and traffic, and the evening finds the streets crowded.

Compared with the entire year, the really hot and uncomfortable period is small; and no effort has ever been made in this latitude to change the winter routine from one more suited to torridity like the present. The feeling is that it is impracticable to disarrange business for the sake of personal comfort for a comparatively short portion of the year. But would it not be practicable for many individuals to adapt themselves temporarily to climatic conditions?

NO TARIFF TINKERING.

The hot weather talk about tariff tinkering does not produce much effect upon the American voters of average intelligence. The Dingley law is working far more successfully than any one dreamed. Under it our manufactured products are capturing the world's markets, our home capital and labor are actively employed, money is more abundant than ever and circulates freely, savings deposits are increasing steadily, our industries are prospering, our farmers have an abundance, and general conditions were never so good.

Why then start another agitation which will unsettle all this? The American people do not want the basic principle of protection interfered with. Reciprocity is the logical sequence of protection, and the Senate should act upon the treaties now before it as soon as Congress meets next December. Reciprocity and free trade are antipodes. The one means a fair exchange of trade privileges; the other, the giving away of all privileges in our markets without obtaining anything in return.

The tariff troubles between the United States on the one hand, and Russia and Italy on the other, are largely a "playing for position" on the part of these two nations. But there is a tariff war on hand between Russia and Germany which is the real thing. They are close neighbors, and friction in their commercial intercourse is far more dangerous than it can be in our case, where the ocean makes a wide separation.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

This week the farmers of Northwestern Ohio begin the harvesting of one of the greatest wheat crops ever raised in this section of the state. Last year the crop was almost a total failure, but in spite of this a large acreage was sowed last fall, and it is now ready for the self-binder. The heads are well filled and the grain is perfect.

Perhaps, never before was there such an acreage of clover, and this is now ready and is being turned into hay. The corn fields, for the most part, are in splendid condition, and the crop promises to be most bountiful. Add to all this a big crop of fruits of all kinds, and it is readily seen that Northwestern Ohio farmers are having a record breaking year.

All this means the lifting of mortgages, increased bank accounts, the purchase of new farm machinery, the erection of new buildings and the repair and painting of old ones, and plenty of money, not only for the necessaries, but for many of the luxuries of life.

This section of the state is certainly to be congratulated on so many evidences of material prosperity.

REPORT ON TRUSTS.

The Industrial commission, which has been for some months investigating the subjects indicated by its name, is now preparing its report, for submission to Congress at the coming session. The Washington dispatches forecast its tenor. It will severely arraign the trusts, or great trade combinations, for the methods they employ, and will recommend that strong measures be taken to curb their power.

The question of finding a remedy at the hands of Congress, in view of the lack of constitutional power, has been a grave question with the commission. It is probable that the report will express the opinion that the Sherman anti-trust law goes to the limit of the authority vested in Congress by the constitution, and will recommend either a constitutional amendment which shall give all needed power, or uniform action by state legislatures.

The commission is made up of both Republicans and Democrats; and as it is practically unanimous in its conclusions, it is hard to see how any political capital can be made out of it by the Democrats. As to methods, the Democrats in the House of Representatives, by their votes on June 1, 1900, prevented the resolution submitting to the state legislatures an amendment to the constitution giving Congress full power. It required a two-thirds vote, and Democratic opposition killed it. Identical action by all the state legislatures is probably impossible. Suppose our Democratic friends stop their denunciation of trusts long enough to suggest a feasible and constitutional method of combating them.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL.

The suspension of the Seventh National bank of New York last week created hardly a ripple in financial circles, nor did it affect stock values. This is because the reasons for the suspension were well understood. The bank is one of the smallest concerns in the metropolis. It has been in existence for years, but newer establishments have been founded and gone far beyond it in the magnitude of their business. Its methods do not seem to have been such as to commend it to the confidence of the business and financial public.

The present disaster is solely the fault of its managers. They made loans aggregating $1,600,000 to one business firm on collateral which was considered insufficient. So large a loan in proportion to the bank's capital, was an unbusinesslike proposition of itself; and that the security was inadequate added to the offense against plain business methods. The other financial institutions would not aid the Seventh National with this burden of an illy-secured credit. The suspension was therefore inevitable.

REDUCING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It is a splendid testimony to the soundness of the Republican financial policy that, in the two years which have elapsed since the Spanish war the interest-bearing debt of the United States has been reduced about sixteen per cent., while the burden of annual interest payments has been reduced thirteen per cent. On April 1, 1898, the total annual interest was $34,388,000; on April 1, 1901, it had been reduced to $24,988,000—a diminution of $2,400,000.

The debt reduction of the past two years is remarkable, because the expenses of the war in the Philippines have been heavy; the army and navy expenditures have been largely increased, and the total governmental outlay has been necessarily enlarged in many other ways. The situation is in strong contrast with that of the last Cleveland administration, during which the bonded debt was increased by a larger amount than was required by the Spanish war, and that, too, in a time of profound peace.

Big crops in Kansas means death to the Populist party. Even Kansas Democrats refuse to fuse with the Populists this year.

HAVE YOU A FARM TO SELL, TO BUY, OR TO EXCHANGE?

The Blade is constantly asked about farming and timber lands in this or that locality. We cannot answer such questions, because we have not accurate information, as a rule; nor can we print such requests free, as they are really advertising and should be paid for.

We have therefore opened a special column for those who wish to sell farms, to buy farms, or to exchange farms, at a reduced rate. No advertisement will be accepted from any one but a subscriber to the Weekly Blade. We will not admit into this column any advertisement from land agents, etc. It is called the "Land Column," and we will print three lines for one dollar for each insertion, cash with the order. This is one-third our regular advertising rate. Look at the advertisements appearing under that head on the fifth page, and you can use them as models. Put all you wish into three lines, of 7 words each—21 words in all. Count numbers and initials as one word each.

Write name and address very plainly, please!

Do not exceed 22 words. Remember, the dollar must come with the order. You can have it inserted more than once, if you wish, at the same rate—two weeks for $2, three weeks for $3, and so on. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Seventh National.

Wall street had a disagreeable experience last week in the shape of complications resulting in the closing of a New York national bank and the assignment of a brokerage firm. These two incidents were closely connected, the bank failure being, in fact, the direct result of the institution's officials having extended an unwarranted degree of accommodation to the fallen firm. Stock-market speculation, in the strict acceptance of the term, was not the origin of the trouble, which came from the promotion of railroad and other enterprises with insufficient capital, and the acceptance of the securities of such schemes as collateral by the bank despite their unmarketable character. The difficulty was confined to the two concerns affected, and this fact being established the markets recovered tone and confidence with exceptional rapidity. At a time like the present, when the promotion of new corporate enterprises is progressing on such a large scale, there is danger that bankers may extend credits based on untried securities to an excessive extent. The incidents of last week, giving a warning as to this course, may, therefore, have a salutary influence on the banking world.

Porto Rican Duties.

It now seems as though congress would have to act before the duties illegally collected in Porto Rico can be refunded. A short time ago Secretary Gage addressed to the Comptroller of the Treasury an inquiry as to the authority of the department to refund the duties paid in Porto Rico on goods imported from the United States. Comptroller Tracewell has informed the secretary that in his judgment the department is not authorized to refund the duties paid between the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, viz., April 11, 1899, and the date when the act to provide revenues for Porto Rico went into effect, namely, May 1, 1900. The comptroller says that if any authority exists for the refunding of these duties it is contained in section 24 of the customs administrative act of June 10, 1890, in which the repayment of duties is limited to those collected by a "collector of customs," and he holds to the opinion that congress and the courts, which have passed on the question, did not intend to hold that an army officer, appointed by the military power of the government to co-operate in a certain territory, was such collector. It has been decided that the duties were illegally collected, but, if the comptroller's view be correct, they can only be refunded under the special authority of congress.

Italy's Sugar Bounty.

It will be remembered that, not long ago, the Secretary of the Treasury instructed the customs officials that, pending the investigation of the question whether an export bounty was paid on sugar by the Italian government, the liquidation of entries of sugar imported from Italy should be suspended and that the duties should be estimated in amounts sufficient to cover additional duties equal to the bounties understood to be received by Italian producers. Last week the State department received from the Italian government an official statement to the effect that Italy pays no bounty on sugar. This statement appears to raise a question similar to that raised some time ago in relation to Russian sugar bounties. The statement will, it is understood, be followed by the submission by the Italian government of a full presentation of facts sustaining its declaration. Meanwhile, it would seem as though the order of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to entries of sugar from Italy were in force. The trade affected by it can amount to but very little at present, for up to last year there were practically no sugar imports from Italy to the United States. Of course, if as has been asserted there now exists a surplus of sugar production there which is bounty-fed, the outlook for the future might be different.

Cuba's Election Law.

A scheme of regulations for the conduct of elections in Cuba has been completed by the commission appointed by the Constitutional Convention at Havana. It is of interest to note that the system framed follows in most important respects the latest developments in the electoral machinery proper in the United States. Universal suffrage is provided for, and the Australian ballot system is adopted. The ballots are to be divided into columns corresponding to the number of parties in the field, and each column is to be distinguished by the mark of a party in order to prevent the deception of those who can neither read nor write. The electoral boards are to be in the hands of representatives elected by the political parties, and presided over by judicial functionaries, and representatives of the government are prohibited from interfering in the elections. The jealousy of military power is marked in the provisions prohibiting soldiers and sailors of the republic and all men who, by virtue of their office, bear arms, from voting.

American Trade in Europe.

The "Yankee peril" continues to excite the lively apprehension of European writers, one of whom, Dr. Von Peez, declares in a recent widely quoted article that it is not China and not the Transvaal war, but the race between the great industrial countries, England, Germany and the United States, which forms to coolly calculating politicians the foremost, weightiest and most enduring interest of the future. Europe has already felt the force of American competition, and, after the United States shall have been freed from the Philippine war, its industrial advance upon Europe will be fully manifested. Equally strong in manufacturing and agriculture, and pushing her exports with great energy, the United States is now absorbing Europe's money. The cash balance in her favor in the last three years amounted to $1,600,000,000, a balance through which America can exercise a very important influence on Europe's rate of interest. The opportunity of the old world will come, the writer suggests, with the termination of existing commercial treaties. The relations of European nations to the United States should be carefully studied, and a tariff should be established counter to that of the Union, while the European nations should arrange tariffs touching each other which would not materially differ from those now existing. In this article, as will be seen, the European tariff alliance, of which so much has been rumored for the last year or two, is formally proposed.

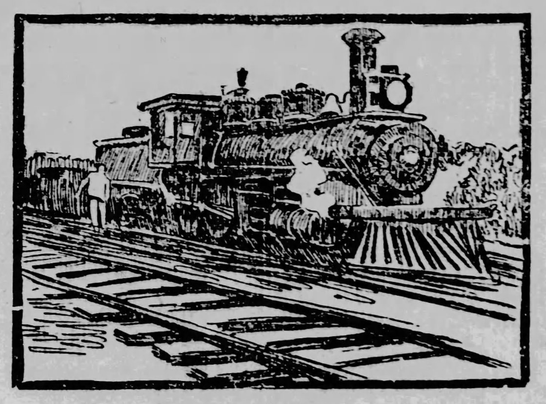
Populism in Prussia.

Prussian crop prospects are poor, those for wheat and rye particularly so, and the agrarian interests have begun to ask for relief from a paternal government. There has been addressed to the Prussian government a memorial calling attention to the calamity with which the agricultural interests are threatened. The memorial is said to have produced a profound impression throughout Germany. It appears from the report or memorial that there is a deficit of 1,796,636 tons of cereals which will have to be replaced with imported grain, costing $67,000,000. The memorial goes on to recommend that certain extraordinary measures for the relief of the farmers be put into operation by the general government. Some of these recommendations read very much like some of the Populist or Farmers' Alliance proposals made some years ago in this country, when agricultural produce sold at very low prices as a result of large crops and poor trade demand. Some of the suggestions, those particularly as to supplying seed to the farmers, are no doubt within the province of any government, and are particularly interesting as pointing to the critical position of the agriculturists of Prussia as a result of this year's short yields. Other recommendations looking to the fixing of prices of cereals in dealers' hands, however, will probably be found rather radical even for such a government as that of Prussia. Oversanguine "bulls" on wheat prices may be interested to learn that the general judgment of German authorities is that, despite the extremity of Germany's needs as to imports, the supply of cereals in the world at large promises to be so large that little or no effect on prices is to be looked for as a result of this shortage in the countries bordering on the Baltic.

Still Head the List.

Late trade returns show that the United States still maintains its hold on first place in the list of exporting countries, which it assumed in 1900. The monthly summary, published by the Bureau of Statistics, shows that the country's average monthly exports for the nine months' period ending with March, 1901, were $124,497,853, while those of the United Kingdom, her closest competitor, were $117,516,246 per month during the same period; those of Germany, the next largest exporter, $87,551,000 per month during the year ending with December, 1900; France, $56,457,000 per month; Russia, $29,250,000 per month; British India, $26,747,000 per month; Austria-Hungary, $25,753,255 per month; Belgium, $23,565,000 per month, and Italy, $20,518,000 per month. Of the twenty-four countries or political divisions named in the table, ten show an excess of exports over imports, while the remaining fourteen show an excess of imports over exports. Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Egypt, British India, Mexico, the Philippine Islands, Russia, Uruguay and the United States show an excess of exports over imports; while Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Cape of Good Hope, Cuba, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Porto Rico, Portugal, dom show an excess of imports over exports.

LINCOLN'S FUNERAL ENGINE GOES OUT OF COMMISSION



Jersey Shore, Pa., June 28.—Locomotive No. 1999 on the Pennsylvania division of the New York Central railroad has been taken out of commission at last. For more than 38 years, it was in constant service, and it is famous because it drew the funeral train of Abraham Lincoln over the Cumberland Valley railroad in 1865. Then it was considered the most perfect and powerful type of passenger locomotive in existence.

"No. 1999" was built in the Baldwin shops, in Philadelphia, and was in use on the Cumberland Valley road until five years ago, when the old engine was sold to the Pittsburg & Eastern. When this road was absorbed by the New York Central, "No. 1999" was sent to the Pennsylvania division, to be used as a yard engine.

THE FAMOUS DE HAVEN "CLAIM."

Example of the Class of Cases Constantly Coming Up at Washington.

The desire to get something for nothing is strong in the human breast. "Get-rich-quick" swindlers always find plenty of individuals who will swallow the gilded bait they throw out in alluring schemes to make money in speculation. There is a brood of sharpers who have made a "good thing" for themselves by pretending that there are unclaimed estates in Europe awaiting American heirs who can prove their descent, or money deposited in the Bank of England or cash loaned to the government of Holland, and so on. The false claim that the property of Trinity church, New York, belongs to the heirs of Anneke Jans is another case of the same kind, wherein hundreds of confiding persons have contributed money to "prove the claim," which money went to enrich the shrewd manipulators.

Another phase of the same delusion is the large number of alleged claims against the government. The habitues of the capitol are familiar with these claimants, who haunt the building when Congress is in session, endeavoring to interest congressmen in their claims. Some of these have a basis of right without doubt; some are probably attempts at fraud; while many others have no more substantial basis than a family tradition of this or that service rendered to the government, for which pay is expected to the heirs of the one alleged to have thus aided Uncle Samuel.

One of these cases, apparently of the last class, is that of the De Haven heirs. This is an extremely vague claim, and in this respect resembles most others of its class. It is declared, by the claimants, that the De Havens were very prominent during the Revolutionary war period, their old mansion being in Philadelphia and near Valley Forge. It is claimed that Jacob De Haven, an ancestor, furnished a large amount of supplies to the American troops during that war; that he gave financial aid to the government when Washington and his army were at Valley Forge; and the government is asked to pay a very tidy sum of money therefor.

This claim was made in 1878, and has been before the departments at Washington a number of times since then. There is an organization of the heirs, many of whom live in Illinois. At first the claim was extremely hazy, but it has grown in details since then. However, there was no documentary evidence offered to support it. This organization, the De Haven club, claims that the records and proofs of the services alleged to have been rendered are in the manuscript records of transactions covering the Revolutionary period, among the collections of papers belonging to Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton, and in the journals of the Continental Congress.

The heirs declared that these records are preserved in the departments "in a chaotic state"; that they have never been systematized, printed, or even assorted and indexed, and therefore that they can not be examined by persons outside of the departments without the express permission of Congress. Appeals were made to various members of Congress to have a bill introduced and passed which should require the papers to be arranged and indexed so that the public and especially the De Haven heirs, should have access to them, and thus be enabled to dig out the proofs alleged to exist therein which would sustain the De Haven claim.

But the department officials tell a different story. The manuscript collections of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and Madison, and the journals of the Continental Congress, in the department of state, are not in the chaotic state alleged, but are all in order and properly indexed. All that is true of the De Haven assertion is that all of these miscellaneous papers of the time have not been printed nor all fully indexed.

The persistence of the De Haven heirs in pushing this shadowy case has been worthy of a better cause. The first effort to obtain proof of the claim from the above-mentioned records, in the state department was made in 1878. To this official reply was made that nothing could be found supporting the claim.

This was not accepted as final by the heirs. They made another application to the department through a firm of attorneys. The department made an exhaustive search. This covered the files and records of the Continental Congress; the letters and reports of the Board of Treasury; letters and reports of the Superintendent of Finance; the accounts of the Registrar's office; and all other manuscripts in any way relating to the financial affairs of the government during the Revolution.

The result of this search was, that no mention of Jacob De Haven, nor of any one else of that name, could be found. The claimants were also told that the claim had always been presented in a vague and traditionary manner; that no clue had been given as to any possible record of the alleged transaction, and no evidence whatever in support of it had ever been presented.

But the De Havens were not dismayed. To answer in part the statement as to lack of evidence, they forwarded to the department a copy of the History of the De Haven Family, compiled and printed by one of the members, in which the assertion is made that James G. Blaine once said that documentary evidence of this loan is obtainable from among the State and Treasury department records at Washington." The book did not say when this statement was made nor to whom—that is, if it was ever made. But the department took up the search again. Every paper of Robert Morris', and every paper received by him, was thoroughly searched; but there was no allusion to the claim, nor any mention of the name of De Haven.

But the De Haven claimants still persisted. Through their attorneys, they again besieged the department for a more thorough search. This was granted. Every record that had previously been searched was gone over again; all others relating to the finances and treasury of the Revolutionary period; the Reports Upon the Applications of Individuals to the Treasury; twenty-four volumes of manuscript archives; the American State Papers, Sumner's Finances and Financiers of the Revolution, and the Pennsylvania Historical Publications. The result was the same. The department made a final report to the effect that the name of De Haven does not occur in any of the Revolutionary archives, especially those relating to the winter which the army spent at Valley Forge.

But the De Havens are still at it. A Chicago paper reports that they are preparing to make a request for a still further investigation. Whether it will be granted remains to be seen. The idea of obtaining money from Uncle Sam's treasury to an indefinite amount is hard to die, and the De Havens seem to think that persistency in asserting their belief in an old family tradition will eventually bring success, even without proof.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

THE CRUEL GARROACHE USED IN PORTO RICO

Edward L. Zowe, inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the district of Ponce, Puerto Rico, has sent to President James M. Brown, of the American society, samples of the garroaches used in that province. The garroache is a whip, with the addition of a sharp nail, fixed in the head of the stock. The whip, of itself, is not a terrible implement, but the nail is used to prod the poor animals. Mr. Zowe says that many of the cartman have a brass cap that fits over the nail and when the driver reaches town where the society has its men on watch, this cap is slipped over the nail, only to be taken off as soon as the country is again reached. The illustrations give a very good idea of these cruel implements. The nails are covered with blood rust, mute evidence of the use to which they are put.

Current Events.

Cleveland street railway system, controlled by Senator Hanna, raises wages of employes.

The building record in Chicago for 1901 will be the highest since 1892, $18,589,025 being spent in first five months.

Missouri railroad commission will test in court the right of parallel lines to combine.

Philadelphia Chinese-American society objected to Wu-Ting-Fang as Fourth of July orator on the ground that he covertly encouraged massacre by Boxers.

J. Pierpont Morgan offers to furnish the money, over $1,000,000, for three of the five buildings for the new medical college of Harvard university, to be erected in memory of his father.

New Jersey and Staten Island railway tunnel under the Narrows begun June 26.

Government receipts exceed expenditures by $77,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30. Balance of foreign trade in favor of the United States amounts to $670,000,000, an increase of $145,000,000.

Additional paymasters sent to San Francisco to facilitate discharge of volunteers on arrival from Philippines.

In a fight between striking street laborers and police at Rochester, N. Y., eleven patrolmen and twenty workmen injured. Rioters finally dispersed.

President of Yale announced gift of $125,000 to begin work on a new auditorium and memorial vestibule. Bicentennial fund now $1,185,000.

George Williams, dying at Vinita, I. T., confessed murder of T. E. and Green Smith at Pryor Creek, I. T., and revealed two accomplices.

Many made blind in prohibition counties of Maryland by drinking Jamaica ginger.

Chicago's army of idlers show no inclination to seek work in western wheat fields. Scorn chance to earn a living.

It is suggested that army chaplains testify on canteen question, because better qualified to speak of effects than outside ministers.

Railways estimate that the grain crop of the northwest will be the largest ever harvested, and they are confronted with the problem how to move the product.

Gold brick valued at $200,000 sent to Ashcroft, B. C., from Cariboo Consolidated Hydraulic Mining company.

Minister at Detroit asked divorce because wife made him do the washing on Sunday and get his own meals.

Colored people and medical men scoff at the alleged discovery that inoculation with leucitis will make black skins white.

Prince Bonaparte's philological library of 15,000 volumes, the finest in the world, has been secured for Newberry library.

State department officials intimate that negotiations for the purchase of Danish west Indies have progressed beyond the point where there is danger of failure.

Unknown blackmailers, failing to extort $5,000 from W. C. Carson, a wealthy Kansas farmer, burned his home during his absence, cremating his wife.

Comptroller of the Currency declared Secretary of Treasury has no right to refund duties paid by Porto Ricans, who must go to congress for relief.

Equity court awarded $38,000 to Dewey's sailors, and $50,000 to those of Sampson's fleet for war prize money.

Venezuelan asphalt case not yet finally decided. Report sent on to that effect erroneous.

Navy department to investigate charges made against Governor of Guam.

Seminole reservation in Oklahoma Territory allotted and ready to be released to settlers.

Boston doctor to fast a month to prove such treatment will cure all illness.

Wabash, Ind., to be made central switching point of all northern Indiana independent telephone lines.

New York Central to be asked to use electricity as motive power of engines in city limits.

Several franchises granted by Porto Rican legislature sent to Washington for final action.

Smithsonian institution to establish a department for the education of children.

Large numbers of telephones are being put in on farms in the country around Chicago.

Stamp tax reductions which went into force Monday will total $40,000,000 annually.

Theodore S. Parvin, collector of the most complete Masonic library in the world, is dead at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Violent electrical, wind, hail and rain storms in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Wisconsin did immense damage to crops and live stock, destroyed many buildings and resulted in some fatalities.

Prominent men of Topeka, Kan., have started a society, the object of which is to break up the custom of paying the old fellow's funeral bills.

Denver chief of police orders policemen to maim and if necessary kill ruffians who have overrun the city, insulting women at every opportunity.

Evangelist at Madison, Wis., insists upon singing religious songs and is thrown into Lake Monona by roughs, who prefer ragtime music.

Cincinnati makes elaborate plans for the twentieth International Christian Endeavor convention, which opens next Saturday.

P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, says our present tremendous prosperity is directly traceable to the Spanish war.

Last of the volunteer army mustered out June 30 at San Francisco within the time fixed by law. Major General Shafter discharged as officer of volunteers.

Ethnological department of the government has remarkably valuable collection of Indian relics from Amazon tribes.

United States outranks all other nations in consumption of coffee.

Marked increase in trade with Philippines shown last year.

Output of gold in Black Hills now greater than at any time since it was discovered there.

Omaha ministers approved shirt waists for men at Sunday services.

FOREIGN.

As the result of personal observations Archbishop Keane asserts home rule is being gradually given to Ireland.

Italy joins Russia in disclaiming payment of export bounty on sugar, but discriminating American duties will remain in force.

Railroad from Egypt to Shanghai is planned by an English engineer.

First imperial conference held in London with delegates from Australia and Canada to arrange preliminaries for establishment of court of appeals for colonies.

Survey of Cuban harbors for American stations nearly completed. Suitable places difficult to find.

Details received at Cologne of the eating of a missionary and eleven others by natives of New Guinea.

M. Fournier first to cover the 205 miles between Paris and Aix-la-Chappelle in automobile race to Berlin. Average, 45 miles an hour.

Colonial council at Berlin appoints committee to devise scheme for gradual abolition of slavery in German East Africa.

Austria formally resumes diplomatic relations with Mexico, suspended since the execution of Emperor Maximilian.

Duke of Manchester arranges compromise with his creditors and bankruptcy will be annulled.

Count von Waldersee decides to visit the United States next May.

Absence of yellow fever in Havana ascribed to war on mosquitoes.

Six strikers killed by soldiers and twenty wounded in a riot at Ferrara, Italy.

Through mistake China agreed to pay $1,500,000 more indemnity than powers demanded.

Chinese court rejects German suggestion that interest be paid on the indemnity for a term of years, and prepares to pay off the principal as rapidly as possible.

Associations bill, Premier Waldeck-

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

Read full notice on fourth page of this paper.

FOR SALE—240 acres, all fenced; 60 acres in cultivation; four buildings; price $1,500. James M. Pierce, Mgr., Buffalo Co., Neb.

218 ACRES good, healthy, productive and good strawberry land; 20 fruit trees; well watered; a bargain. Address John Lewis, Clearwater, Rhea Co., Tennessee.

SEVERAL thousand acres good farm land for sale; mostly covered with heavy pine timber—cheap. Part on time if desired. Geo. W. Haselton, Nicholson, Miss.

FOR SALE—Farms, bottom and ridge, 100 to 700 acres each. Also houses and building lots cheap. Address I. N. Persinger, Ewing, Ind.

FARM WANTED—What have you in way of farm to sell? Give location, description and price. J. H. Ellis, Fairweather, Illinois.

Publishers' Column

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated. We cannot adequately describe them in this limited space. Therefore we make you this

SPECIAL OFFER—We will send a sample teaspoon, free of charge, to anyone who desires to examine the goods before ordering, and who will agree to order the balance of the set, if the goods are satisfactory. Prices:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25

Send for a sample. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio. Send for our descriptive circulars.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20 year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch..... $2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link..... 1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches..... 2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published for this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three times as much—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed in large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver (or stamps) for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2077—Thelma Blouse.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. This is a charming new treatment of the fashionable sailor suit. The tucks in sleeves

give that touch of novelty that means so much to young girls whose assortment of styles is limited. In the Thelma blouse one of the most popular designs of this summer is given for girls of twelve, fourteen and sixteen. The blue denim blouse, which is not too full to be dressy, is made over a fitted lining, which may be omitted. The sleeves are tucked to the elbow and finished with the extremely popular narrow cuff band. A white linen shield is embroidered with a blue anchor and the smart sailor collar is of both linen and denim. A scarf of black liberty silk is knotted at the bust in genuine sailor fashion.

2069—Buckingham Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. In the Buckingham waist a beautiful model of a waist for women is given. The plain body of the waist is of black-and-white satin foulard. The tucked chemisette, which is faced on a fitted lining, is of white malitre and the surplice vest is white panne satin. The sleeves are of the satin, but would be equally stylish of the foulard. A fitted collar of heavy guipure makes a rich and effective finish.

2084—Denise Frock.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. The Denise was pre-eminently designed for a summer-time play frock. It is a modified Russian suit for girls of four, six and eight. For real fun, it is made of stout cotton goods, like jean or duck or canvas, that won't tear and that launders easily, and is worn with tiny "knickers" of jean or pongee. The blouse is cut with a fitted

lining, which serves for a waist and on which the deep, yoke-like shield is faced. The shield and deep revers collar that finish a short yoke in the back should be of white. A white patent leather belt is worn.

2085—Daisy Frock.

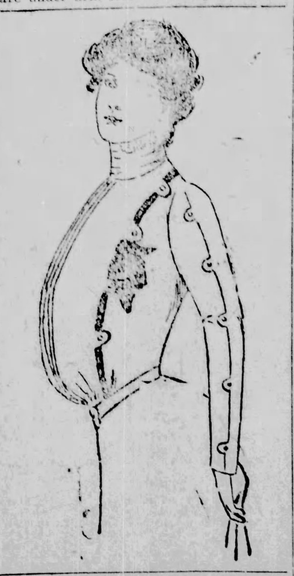
Sizes for 2, 4 and 6 years. The old-fashioned Gabrielle dress has come in again for little girls, but it has returned with a frivolous little French flounce at the foot that makes it a prettier, more dressy frock than it was a quarter of a century ago. A dainty model of the new Gabrielle is given in the Daisy for children of two,

four and six. A very full flounce is fastened to the body, which extends half-way to the knee. The model was of white nainsook, trimmed with horizontal bands of nainsook embroidery. These little frocks are pretty made of white lawns and organdies and worn over colored slips of silk or lawn.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements. It will save trouble and delay

1883—Wickham Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A pretty new design of a tucked waist, suitable for either silk, woolen or cotton fabrics. There are three clusters of four half-inch tucks in front and a slight fullness at the belt. There are under arm forms and a plain tucked



back made over a fitted lining. It opens on the left side, fastening with four little tabs, and a separate piece with six-pointed tabs is set on the two-piece sleeve. A high standing collar finishes the neck and little buttons are sewed on the tabs.

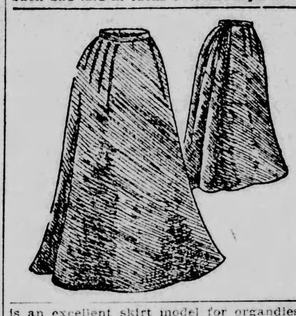
2074—Merrill Blouse.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. Blouses are going to be used in rather a dressy way by fashionable women this summer. The newest have deep, rather narrow shields and wide rolling collars that extend a third of the way to the waist in the back. The Merrill is an exact copy of one of the most recently imported Paris blouses. It is cut with considerable fullness at the waist-line in front and has the extra smart broad-shouldered effect. It is of white Liberty satin, with rows of

machine stitching. The shield is of fine tucked chiffon and the trimming a silk Persian embroidery in blue, violet and corn color. The sailor and the narrow girdle are of orange panne velvet.

2079—Wyndham Skirt.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. The Wyndham skirt is a graceful circular design. The slight fullness is gathered in the back and laid in tucks over the hips. This



is an excellent skirt model for organdies and ginghams, also silk and light-weight woolens.

Do Your Own Cutting.

The Blade's Home Dressmaker is the most complete and comprehensive system for cutting ladies' and children's garments that has ever yet been offered by any one. The Blade Home Dressmaker makes it easy for every woman to do her own cutting. Heretofore no reliable and satisfactory cutting system has ever been sold for less than $5.00. Our price is only 50c.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

Restoration of The Parthenon

The restoration of the Parthenon has been proposed in Greece, and an effort in that direction is likely to be made. It seems, however, that there is much reliance upon lovers of classical architecture outside of Greece for means to carry out the purpose.

The government of Greece is poor and much money is undoubtedly wasted on a royal establishment. This waste is not likely to cease in order to repair ruins. Restoration of the Parthenon would have been a worthier enterprise than the war with Turkey. Still the war was useful; it freed Crete, although the Greek mainland suffered. After all the waste it is encouraging to see the Greeks turning to their ancient monuments.

One of our enterprising American builders could probably restore the Parthenon for a sum comparatively small. He would set up solid monolithic columns in place of those made of drums. These would be turned in giant lathes with the greatest accuracy. The columns of the Parthenon taught the world a great lesson in architecture, but not all of the architects learned it. Some of them found it too difficult or too costly to copy with accuracy the Greek column, or were ignorant of the fact that there are no straight lines in the contour of a column. The columns of the Parthenon swell by a graceful curve and round away to the capital, producing a beautiful effect. Architects who neglected this curve and made columns with straight lines created monstrosities that are quite lacking in beauty. It is said the church of the Madelaine, Napoleon's Pantheon in Paris, has the slim columns and is an architectural monstrosity.

The Parthenon's ruins are the noblest pile of century-mellowed marble in the world, and the clean-cut blocks of snow white marble that are being added to it are garish by contrast. There is no sculptor who can duplicate the masterpieces of Phidias that adorned the western front and the frieze above the Doric pillars along the sides, and the attempt at restoration is denounced as sacrilegious Philistinism by such sculptors as Rodin.

The Parthenon was built by Phidias under orders from Pericles in the fifth century B. C. Pericles had conquered the Persians and driven them back across the Isthmus of their own country. On his return he began the era of Athenian architectural splendor, with Phidias as his architect. It is a temple to Athena Parthenos, the virgin goddess of wisdom, from whom Athens was named. The length of the building is 228 feet, the height to the top of the pediment 64 feet. At each end are eight Doric columns and on each side 15. It is lovely because of the perfection of its proportions and the stately grace of its lines.

In 1687 it was wrecked by the explosion of a bomb from a Venetian caller within the temple, which the Turks were using as a powder magazine. The resultant crash shivered the incomparable sculptures, burst the roof and left little standing but the pillars and steps.

In 1816 the earl of Elgin bought the remnants of the frieze for £35,000 in the name of the British government and took them to England, thereby incurring the fierce wrath that Byron expressed in verse.

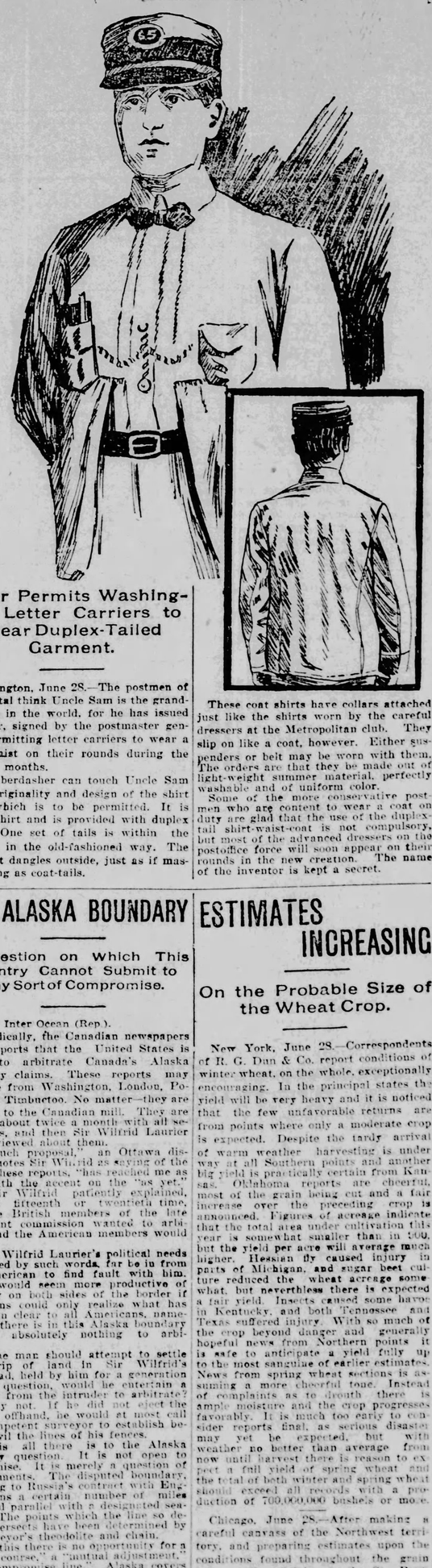
The Erechtheum, or in Greek, Erechtheion, is a smaller temple to the north of the Parthenon with a beautiful portico held up by caryatides.

SUMMER.

It is summer, says a fairy,
Bring me tissue, light and airy;
Bring me colors of the rarest,
Search the rainbow for the fairest
Sea shell, pink, and sunny yellow,
Ripely crimson, deep and mellow;
Paint red in Aurora beaming,
And the white in pure pearl gleaming.

Bring me diamonds from the spaces
Where the air the earth embraces;
Bring me gold dust by divining
Where the hummingbird is mining;
Bring me sweets as rich as may be
From the kisses of a baby;
With an art no fay discloses,
I am going to make some roses.

UNCLE SAM SETS FASHION FOR SHIRT-WAIST MEN



Order Permits Washington Letter Carriers to Wear Duplex-Tailed Garment.

Washington, June 28.—The postmen of the capital think Uncle Sam is the grandest man in the world, for he has issued an order, signed by the postmaster general, permitting letter carriers to wear a shirt waist on their rounds during the summer months.

No haberdasher can touch Uncle Sam in the originality and design of the shirt waist which is to be permitted. It is a coat shirt and is provided with duplex tails. One set of tails is within the trousers in the old-fashioned way. The other set dangles outside, just as if masquerading as coat-tails.

These coat shirts have collars attached just like the shirts worn by the careful dressers at the Metropolitan club. They slip on like a coat, however. Either suspenders or belt may be worn with them. The orders are that they be made out of light-weight summer material, perfectly washable and of uniform color.

Some of the more conservative postmen who are content to wear a coat on duty are glad that the use of the duplex-tail shirt-waist-coat is not compulsory, but most of the advanced dressers on the postoffice force will soon appear on their rounds in the new creation. The name of the inventor is kept a secret.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY

A Question on Which This Country Cannot Submit to Any Sort of Compromise.

Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.).

Periodically, the Canadian newspapers print reports that the United States is ready to arbitrate Canada's Alaska boundary claims. These reports may emanate from Washington, London, Podunk or Timbuctoo. No matter—they are all grist to the Canadian mill. They are printed about twice a month with all seriousness, and then Sir Wilfrid Laurier is interviewed about them.

"No such proposal," an Ottawa dispatch quotes Sir Wilfrid as saying of the last of these reports, "has reached me as yet"—with the accent on the "as yet." Then Sir Wilfrid patiently explained, for the fifteenth or twentieth time, how the British members of the late high joint commission wanted to arbitrate, and the American members would not.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier's political needs are served by such words, far be it from any American to find fault with him. But it would seem more productive of harmony on both sides of the border if Canadians could only realize what has long been clear to all Americans, namely, that there is in this Alaska boundary question absolutely nothing to arbitrate.

If some man should attempt to settle on a strip of land in Sir Wilfrid's homestead, held by him for a generation without question, would he entertain a proposal from the intruder to arbitrate? Certainly not. If he did not eject the intruder offhand, he would at most call in a competent surveyor to establish beyond cavil the lines of his fences.

That is all there is to the Alaska boundary question. It is not open to compromise. It is merely a question of measurements. The disputed boundary, according to Russia's contract with England, runs a certain number of miles from and parallel with a designated seashore. The points which the line so defined intersects have been determined by the surveyor's theodolite and chain.

In all this there is no opportunity for a "middle course," a "mutual adjustment," or a "compromise line." Alaska covers a certain amount of American soil. That amount is physically determinable by physical means. And when once determined, that amount will be held by the United States government, above all quibbling and shystering, arbitrating and diplomatizing.

SMART SET SAYINGS.

SOCIAL OBLIGATION.

Little Elmer—Papa, why is it more blessed to give than to receive?

Professor Broadhead—Because, my son, if you permit yourself to receive you are compelled to give about three times as much in return in order to properly express your gratitude.

FORTUNATE IGNORANCE

Gibbs—No man knows himself.
Gibbs—That's so. He would lose his best friend if he did.

MEAGER MATERIAL

Editor—Why don't you write something about bathing suits?
Joker—Nothing much to write about.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW.

She—The fortune teller says I will marry money.
He—Good! Did she say how I was to make it?

FOLLY OF AN ENGLISH EARL

Devonshire, England, is to lose an interesting monument of the folly of a wealthy man. The earl of Egremont, who pursued so picturesque a career in the '50's of the last century, resolved to erect a mansion at Silverton, near Exeter, which should be an example to the world of what his genius and riches could produce in the way of beauty and luxury. He was his own architect, and so profuse were his ideas that he put up about 200 marble mantelpieces, had the doorknobs of the principal rooms fashioned of amber, and the bath cut out of a solid piece of marble. He spent a quarter of a million on the place, and even then it was incomplete. It is, in fact, incomplete to this day, and now it is to be sold as building material.

The proposed new statue of Queen Victoria will raise the number of London's statues of personages to 31. The city has 14 statues of statesmen and a dozen of soldiers.

ESTIMATES INCREASING

On the Probable Size of the Wheat Crop.

New York, June 28.—Correspondents of R. G. Dun & Co. report conditions of winter wheat, on the whole, exceptionally encouraging. In the principal states the yield will be very heavy and it is noticed that the few unfavorable returns are from points where only a moderate crop is expected. Despite the tardy arrival of warm weather harvesting is under way at all Southern points and another big yield is practically certain from Kansas. Oklahoma reports are cheerful, most of the grain being cut and a fair increase over the preceding crop is announced. Figures of acreage indicate that the total area under cultivation this year is somewhat smaller than in 1900, but the yield per acre will average much higher. Hessian fly caused injury in parts of Michigan, and sugar beet culture reduced the wheat acreage somewhat, but nevertheless there is expected a fair yield. Insects caused some havoc in Kentucky, and both Tennessee and Texas suffered injury. With so much of the crop beyond danger and generally hopeful news from Northern points it is safe to anticipate a yield fully up to the most sanguine of earlier estimates. News from spring wheat sections is assuming a more cheerful tone. Instead of complaints of drought there is ample moisture and the crop progresses favorably. It is much too early to consider reports final, as serious disaster may yet be expected, but with weather no better than average from now until harvest there is reason to expect a full yield of spring wheat and the total of both winter and spring wheat should exceed all records with a production of 700,000,000 bushels or more.

Chicago, June 28.—After making a careful canvass of the Northwest territory, and preparing estimates upon the conditions found throughout the grain belt, traffic officials of the St. Paul, the Northwestern, the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Burlington systems are agreed that the wheat crop of this region for 1901 will break all previous records. According to the estimates of these officials, it is claimed that the two Dakotas and Minnesota alone will harvest between 185,000,000 and 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, as against 100,000,000 bushels last year. The greatest previous yield of wheat in the three states named was in 1898 when 175,000,000 bushels were harvested.

The Record-Herald, in an explanation of this year's enormous crop, says:

"The crop cannot be termed a 'bumper' crop, as the enormous increase is due largely to the fact that various railroad companies have, within the last two years, made extreme efforts toward colonization of the northwest territory and as a result extensive additions have been made to the total of cultivated lands and grain acreage."

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

The winter wheat crop is regarded as lost in most districts of Prussia.

There is an unprecedented activity in the building of churches in Chicago.

Cigars are given to soldiers in the Italian army as part of their daily rations.

On an average 600,000 Irish, 260,000 Scots and 400,000 foreigners reside in England and Wales.

Cumulus or thunder clouds rarely rise over two miles. Seven miles is the outside height for any cloud.

Palms never live more than 250 years. Ivy has been known to live 450, chestnut 800, oak 1,600 and yew 2,550 years.

People in the West End of London are spending much money this year on external floral decorations for their houses.

The quartz extracted from the Australian and California gold mines would be enough to build 150 pyramids of Cheops.

More than 12,000,000 acres of the Sahara desert have been made useful for raising crops with the aid of artesian wells.

Only about 1¼ per cent of the total area of Ireland is under woods, while there is over 25 per cent of uncultivated land in the country.

The value of the fish landed in Great Britain and Ireland last year was fully 9,500,000 sterling, as compared with less than 7,000,000 in 1882.

MISS FIFIELD FOUND

Had Wandered From Janesville to Buffalo in a Trance.

Janesville, Wis., June 29.—Miss Helen Fifield, the 19-year-old daughter of Alderman F. E. Fifield, whose mysterious disappearance one week ago yesterday has kept the entire city in a ferment of anxiety, was brought home last evening by James S. Fifield, her father's brother and business partner.

She was found in a private boarding house at Buffalo by a Chicago woman who was a close friend of the family, and who went to Buffalo for the purpose of identifying the young woman. She made the trip to Buffalo in pursuit of a clew which a private detective agency picked up at the Home Hotel in Chicago last Monday. Miss Fifield was speedily found and brought to Chicago over the Michigan Central railway. She was taken directly to the home of Mr. Partridge, a member of the law firm of Partridge & Partridge, by whose advice the case was put into the hands of the private detectives.

Her uncle, James S. Fifield, through whose efforts she was found, and her father's cousin, Dr. George Fifield, who searched Chicago thoroughly for several days, said that much as the family disliked to admit any traces of insanity, the facts of the case were that Miss Fifield was suffering from some mental trouble and that she did not remember anything of her journey.

She knew nothing about her preparations for leaving home, remembered absolutely nothing of her experiences in Chicago, nor how she came in Buffalo.

Evidence gathered by the detectives showed that she was without doubt the young woman who registered at the Home Hotel as Mrs. Daisy Taylor, and that she left Chicago for Buffalo that same night. The Chicago friend who went for her said that Miss Fifield did not recognize her at first, but when she called her by name it seemed to bring her to herself, and she recovered her mind, although she could remember nothing that had happened.

Mr. Fifield, the uncle, says that his niece seems perfectly rational now, but she is worn out and in weak physical condition. The theory that she only took a little clothing proves untrue. She had plenty of clothing, but most of it had been discarded two or three years ago. The hat she wore had belonged to a younger sister several years ago.

When it was known that Miss Fifield was returning her mother announced to friends that she should not allow her daughter to see any one outside of the family for a week at least.

The family is overjoyed at her return, and it is a great relief to the entire city. A great amount of money has been spent, many people have joined in the search, and owing to the prominence of the family, which is one of the oldest in the city, the entire population has been stirred up. Business was practically suspended for the first few days of the search.

DEATH OF JUDGE WOOD.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 29.—Judge William A. Wood, of the United States circuit court, died suddenly early this morning, while lying abed in his apartments. Death came a few seconds past midnight while his wife was at his bedside.

The judge had not been feeling well in the early part of the evening, but paying little heed to the sickness, passed the matter lightly and prepared to retire. About midnight, however, he spoke to his wife and declared that sharp pains had seized him in the left breast, in the chest and in the shoulders. He protested against her calling the attending physician, Dr. Jameson, who had been called in the day before, but again insisted that relief would soon come.

Judge Woods asked his wife to remain in the room with him. A moment later he asked her for something in an adjoining room. Mrs. Woods rose to procure the article and left the room returning a few seconds later. When she came back he was dead. Still hoping that life might not be extinct, Mrs. Woods summoned Dr. Jameson. The physician arrived soon, but upon seeing the judge declared that efforts to revive him would prove unavailing. Immediately Floyd Woods, the only son, was notified, and he hastened to the hotel. Alice Woods, the daughter, is in Massachusetts where she went several weeks ago to spend the summer.

Attorney General W. S. Taylor and Judge Baker, of the Federal court, also were notified and hastened to the hotel.

Dr. Jameson, shortly after the announcement of Judge Wood's death was made public, sent out the following statement:

"Judge Wood suffered from a hardening of the outside portions of the heart—angina pretoris. Three weeks ago he suffered a slight attack. At the time, however, he did not consider the symptoms alarming but continued his regular routine of life. Another attack followed about a week ago. Yesterday afternoon the pain increased and the judge himself grew alarmed. I made a careful examination, but his description of the symptoms gave out the impression that he suffered from stomach trouble. I cautioned him to eat lightly and to stay indoors. Yesterday the judge went out, going about his business as usual. He came home feeling fairly well and ate a hearty supper. About 9 or 10 o'clock he began to complain. Mrs. Wood gave him some champagne. This was in the nature of a stimulant for the heart. He seemed free from pain and perfectly happy."

VERITABLE MUD STORM.

New Richmond, Wis., June 29.—A veritable mud storm passed over this section late yesterday afternoon. The storm came up from the west in the most threatening fashion, but went to the north and south of the city, doing great damage to growing crops, to trees and outbuildings. There was an tremendous downpour of rain and hail. The wind seemed to pick up and carry mud, which was plastered over everything. Numerous reports have been received of the killing of live stock.

FOOD AND WEATHER.

Temperature Increased or Reduced by Food.

The old army ration for the tropics has been very sharply criticised for the reason that it consists of articles of food that any person even slightly acquainted with the elements of food knows is not adapted to the needs of the human system in hot weather. Nature shows forth in the selection of food by inhabitants of various countries; for instance, the Esquimaux in a cold climate selects heavy, carbonaceous foods, tallow, bacon and such, while the Hindoo and inhabitants of hot countries turn to the cereals for sustenance.

We should follow this hint of nature, and particularly in hot weather should avoid much butter, meat or any of that class of food. Perhaps a little meat once a day is not amiss, even in hot weather, but the breakfast and luncheon should be made of fruit, one or two slices of entire wheat bread and some Grape-Nuts and cream. Grape-Nuts are mentioned, because they furnish the ideal cereal food in a most palatable and delicious form, in addition to which, they are ready cooked and require no attention whatever from the cook.

A person can pass through weather that may be intensely hot, in a comfortable manner, if the food be properly selected, and the above suggestion can be put into practice with most excellent results.

WAR TAXES.

Reductions That Went Into Effect on July 1.

Washington, June 28.—Everybody is interested in the law modifying the war revenue tax, which goes into effect on Monday, July 1. These are the taxes that will not be exacted after next Sunday:

Two cent tax on bank checks.

One cent tax on telegraph and telephone messages.

Ten cents on export bills of lading.

Twenty-five cents on warehouse receipts.

Two cents on each $100 domestic money order.

One-half of one per cent on bond by guaranty company.

One-eighth on each five cents' worth of patent medicines.

Thirty-five cents on certificates of damage.

Two cents on certificates of deposit.

Ten cents on certificates not otherwise specified.

All charter party taxes.

Four cents on each $1 worth of chewing gum.

Twenty dollars for commercial brokers.

Two cents on sight drafts.

Twenty-five cents to $1 on leases.

One cent on express receipts.

One dollar to $5 on manifests for custom house entry.

Twenty-five cents on each $1,500 on trust mortgages and conveyances.

One-eighth cent on each five cents' worth of cosmetics and perfumery.

Ten cents on power of attorney to vote.

Two cents on each $100 promissory note.

The law has been modified in these respects:

On tobacco and snuff, discount of 20 per cent changed to 12 cents a pound.

On cigars weighing not more than three pounds a thousand the tax of $1 a thousand is changed to 18 cents a pound.

On cigars weighing more than three pounds a thousand, $3.00 is changed to $2 a thousand.

The tax of $1.50 a thousand on cigarettes weighing three pounds a thousand is changed to 18 cents a pound on cigarettes worth $2 per thousand, and 36 cents a pound on those valued at more than $2 per thousand.

On conveyances a tax of fifty cents each will be imposed by the law. At present all less than $2,500 are exempt and all more than $2,500 pay 25 cents for each $500.

On beer a flat rate of $1.60 internal revenue will be charged. The present tax is $2 a barrel with 7½ per cent rebate. This rebate is reduced. Under the new law brewers will save 25 cents a barrel.

On foreign exchange the rate will be changed from four cents to two cents per $100.

An amendment excluding from taxation legacies of a charitable, religious, literary or educational nature went into effect on March 1.

Foreign money orders by express or telegraph are reduced from four cents to two cents per $100.

On steamship tickets on which the tax now ranges from $1 to $5, there is an exemption on tickets costing less than $50. On $50 the rate is 50 cents, and for each additional $50 or any part thereof, 50 cents.

The tax on sales of merchandise in actual transit has been repealed. The tax of one cent for each $100 sold at exchanges is retained.

New taxes imposed, and which have been in force since April 1, are $50 special on brokers and two cents per $100 on bucket shop transactions.

All of the other taxes imposed in the original revenue act of 1898 are retained.

Many persons will have large quantities of stamps in their possession after the legal requirement for their use has ceased. Any person having stamps for redemption is instructed to deposit them with the internal revenue collector for the district in which he resides or does business and to make a claim for the amount they represent. This claim will be forwarded to the bureau of internal revenue, where it will go through the usual red tape and will finally be audited. A warrant for each claim will be sent to the collector of the district in which it originated and he will refund the money to the claimant. There will be hundreds of thousands of these claims and much time will necessarily elapse before the American public gets its money back.

FATAL RAILWAY WRECK.

Peru, Ind., June 26.—Sixteen persons were killed and about fifty were seriously injured in a wreck of train No. 3, the westbound Wabash Limited, nine miles west of this city, at 12:35 a. m. to-day. Many of the injured undoubtedly will die.

Two sections of train No. 3—one coming from Detroit and the other from Toledo, were consolidated in this city into a train of eleven cars, making up the flyer for its journey to St. Louis. It consisted of a combination baggage and express, combination baggage and smoker, day coach, emigrant car, coach, three chair cars, three sleepers and the private car of General Superintendent William Sutton, of the Iron Mountain railway. Having left this city one hour late, the train was speeding westward at a high rate, when, at a point nine miles west, the engine plunged through a trestle which had been undermined by the recent heavy rains. The embankment on both sides of the little stream dropped at a sharp degree a distance of forty feet. Owing to the momentum of the train the engine appeared to leap nearly across the abyss, plunged into the soft earth on the opposite side and fell back to the bottom. Engineer Butler and Fireman Adams, were thrown from the cab, but no seriously hurt. The express car and the first chair car were telescoped. The emigrant car followed by two chair cars, went down on the left side of the track, and the first sleeper pitched forward over the mass of debris. Its windows and trucks were broken, but none of the occupants were injured. The remaining cars also left their trucks, but were not badly damaged. It was in the emigrant and day coaches that most of the deaths and injuries occurred.

Heavy foliage lined the banks on both sides of the culvert, the approach to which was over a "reverse curve."

There was absolutely no means by which the engine crew could see the impending danger. In fact the engine ran out upon the trestle before the structure gave way. The night was very dark. For a few moments after the fatal plunge and dreadful roar of crashing timbers, a death-like stillness prevailed which was only broken by the cries of the injured.

Trainmen caught up their lanterns and rushed to the neighboring farm houses for assistance. The farmers with their wives and children bearing torches, hastened to the scene and all efforts were bent to giving first aid to the injured. Telephone messages were dispatched to this city, and every physician was hurriedly taken on a special train which carried them to the scene. The injured were placed aboard the cars and brought to the general hospital in this city, where everything possible was done to ameliorate their condition.

PEARLS IN IOWA.

Lansing, Iowa, July 1.—This city bids fair to become famous for the many fine pearls found here. One was sold for $1,800 Saturday. It was found by an old Swede named Benson on the claim bed which produced the famous Queen Mary about a month ago, and although weighing less, 66 grains, is a much finer and more valuable gem. Not less than twelve pearls were found here one day last week, but the Benson will probably go down in history as the finest of them all.

YOUR FUTURE

can be told. Your destiny is plainly written in your hand. You can read it for yourself. Our finely illustrated free book tells how. It will show you how to make more money; how to determine what vocation to follow to be most successful; how to gain love, influence, power; how to read the character, life and secrets of every human being with whom you come in contact; how to develop the subtle power of Personal Magnetism and control the thoughts and actions of others. We guarantee success or forfeit $1,000.00. Our new book is enthusiastically endorsed by leading clergymen, business and professional men. Write for a copy to-day. Remember it is free. A 2-cent stamp to pay postage will bring it. Address Columbia Scientific Academy, Dept. 1869 1931 Broadway, N. Y.

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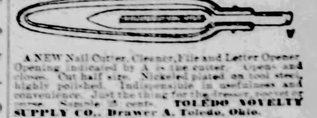

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SALESMEN AND AGENTS WANTED

BIG WAGES—Our Famous Puritan Water Still, a wonderful invention—not a filter—already sold. Desired everywhere. Everybody wants it. Guaranteed to remove all impurities from water and make it pure and wholesome. Only method. Prevents Kidney, Bladder and Heart Troubles. Produces Water more Delightful than Champagne. Write for Booklet, Terms, etc. FREE Harrison Mfg. Co., 40 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

INGENIOUS PROVISION

Proposed in Alabama to Reduce the Negro Vote.

Montgomery, Ala., June 29.—A suffrage and election article for the proposed new constitution was submitted to the constitutional convention to-day. It provides that, to vote at any election, a citizen shall have resided in the state at least two years, county one year and precinct or ward three months preceding the election and he shall have been duly registered and shall have paid all poll taxes due. Following are the male citizens, who are citizens of the United States, twenty-one years old or upwards qualified to register prior to January 1, 1903.

All who have honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States in the war of 1812 or in the war with Mexico or in any war with the Indians, or in the Civil War between states, or who honorably served in the land or naval forces of the Confederate states.

Lawful descendants of persons above mentioned.

All others of good character and who understand the duties of citizenship and the obligations of an elective franchise.

After the first day of January, 1903, the following persons, and no others, shall be qualified to register as electors:

Those who can, unless prevented by physical disability, read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language and, who, being physically able to work, have been regularly engaged in some lawful business or occupation, trade or calling for twelve months next preceding the time they offer to register.

The owner, in good faith in his own right, or the husband of a woman who is the owner, of forty acres of land in the state, upon which they reside or the husband of any woman who is the owner in her own right, of real estate in Alabama of the value of $300 or more, or the owner, or the husband of a woman who is owner in her own right of personal property assessed at $300 or more, provided, that all taxes due by him for the year next preceding shall have been paid.

All idiots and insane persons, those who shall be disqualified from voting at the time of the ratification of this constitution and those who shall have been convicted of treason, murder, arson, embezzlement, malfeasance in office, larceny, obtaining property or money under false pretenses, perjury, subornation of perjury, robbery, assault with intent to kill, burglary, bribery, assault and battery with intent to ravish, bigamy, living in adultery, receiving stolen property, sodomy, incest, rape, miscegenation, crime against nature, or any crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, or of any infamous crime or crimes involving moral turpitude; also persons who shall have been convicted as vagrants and tramps, and any person who shall sell or offer to sell his vote or the vote of another, or who shall buy or offer to buy the vote of another, in any election by the people or in any primary election or to procure the nomination or election of any persons to any office, or who shall suborn any witness or registrar to secure the registration of any person as an elector.

A poll tax of $1.50 and county registration boards are provided for.

A LAKE WRECK.

Winnipeg, Man., July 1.—Word has reached the city of the wreck on Lake Superior of the steamer Preston, Capt. Harlow, of Toledo. On Sunday morning the steamer Athabasca McDougall sighted the Preston, which was showing flags of distress, and was at the mercy of a severe storm. She was water logged and twelve men and two women were clinging to the rigging. After great difficulty, Capt. McDougall succeeded in reaching the vessel with a life-line thrown with a rocket, and after four hours' hard labor, rescued all but one man, named William Eckart, of Algona, Mich., wheelman on the ill-fated vessel, who was badly crushed and sank. The remainder of the crew were landed safely at Fort William.

The Preston was loaded with lumber for Mackenzie & Mann, of the Canadian Northern Railway, and is reported to be a hopeless wreck.

MISS MORRISON GUILTY.

Eldorado, Kas., June 29.—Jessie Morrison, who was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle, refuses to make any statement. Her lawyers also decline to say what further steps, if any, they intend to take in her behalf. Judge Allman will wait a few days before pronouncing sentence.

Walter Wiley, brother of Mrs. Castle, said:

"We are not satisfied with the verdict. I did not think it would be below second degree murder."

Miss Morrison slept sound Thursday night, and yesterday expressed herself as feeling very well.

The HOUSEHOLD.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

THE STOPPING OF THE CLOCK.

Surprising falls the instantaneous calm,
The sudden silence in my chamber small;
I, startling, lift my head in half alarm—
The clock has stopped—that's all.

The clock has stopped! Yet why have I
so found
An instant feeling almost like dismay?
Why note its silence sooner than its
sound?
For it has ticked all day.

So many a life beside my own go on,
And such companionship unheeded keep;
Companionship scarce recognized till gone,
And lost in sudden sleep.

And so the blessings heaven daily grants
Are in their way commonness forgot;
We little heed what answereth our wants,
Until it answers not.

A strangeness falleth on familiar ways,
As if some pulse were gone beyond recall—
Something unthought of, linked with all
our days.
Some clock has stopped—that's all.
—George H. Coomer, in Youth's Companion.

When the Clock Stopped Ticking

EMILY S. BOUTON.

It was a large, rambling, old-fashioned farmhouse whose rooms had welcomed the coming and going of many generations of sturdy farmers. The merry laughter of children had filled them with music. Anon the sighing accents of grief had rendered them sad and sombre. Ancient furnishings looked forth from every nook and corner telling the story of the lapsing of the years.

I remember going thither when the old house was the home of the last living descendant of the farmer who had proudly watched its building to shelter his wife and children. An old man with silvery hair, and in his face the lines marked by the cares and anxieties of a busy, industrious life, clothed in garments fashioned in the style of ye olden tyme which was dear to his memory, he was a quaint picture of the long ago brought into the present.

I found him one day in the living room seated in an arm-chair—for he was past work—and looking lovingly forth into the garden, where still bloomed the flowers which his mother planted when she came a bride with her farmer-husband to the house of his fathers. Year by year they had renewed themselves, thriftily growing under the care given in the intervals of labor, so that his eyes rested upon the same bright coloring which had gladdened the dear home-dwellers of other days.

He asked me, as he often did, to sit with him awhile, and then lapsed into a silence broken only by the summer sounds that came floating through the window, and the ticking of the tall clock in the corner which had measured off the life of many generations. I thought of this as I sat there listening and wishing that I could hear some of the stories it might tell.

Noticing at length my intent look into the great white face, with its black markings, the old man said dreamily:

"That's a queer clock! It knows a great deal more than just how to mark time."

"What do you mean?" I asked, gently, for I saw that he was gazing back into the past.

"I used to call it my conscience," he responded, "because it had a queer way of ticking out warnings when I was going wrong. And once it saved me from great shame and sorrow, in another way."

"Tell me about it," I said.

"I was just nineteen, and had got into bad company, as boys often do, when they think it makes them men to drink and swear and spend money. Father and mother didn't like it, of course, and they talked and talked to me, but it did no good. Finally mother took sick, and father said it was all from worrying over her boy.

"Instead of that making me feel sorry, it made me mad, and when he told me I'd got to do better or go off from the farm, I made up my mind it would be 'off.' Mother was pretty sick, but I wasn't going to mind that, so one night after the house was still, I got ready to start.

"Now, what do you think I was going to do? When people walk in bad ways, they're pretty apt not to have much conscience. I knew father had some money which he had put away in a desk that used to stand over there opposite the clock. I meant to carry that money with me, never stopping to think how father and mother would feel when they found I'd taken it, and I guess I didn't care much, either.

"Well, I threw my shoes out of the window into the grass, then stole down stairs in my stockings. Every thing was still as death, only when I got into the sitting room there was the old clock ticking, ticking away, and it sounded almost as loud as thunder in my ears. I went over to the desk, and fumbled around for the key, all the time listening for steps, but there was nothing, only the clock to be heard. And what do you think it suddenly seemed to be saying? You're a thief! You're a thief! You're a thief!

It went on saying that, louder and louder, until the cold sweat broke out all over my face. Then I found the key, unlocked the desk, and reached after the money, with the sound still fiercely beating into my ears. Suddenly, just as I touched the bills, that clock, if you will believe me, gave a last shriek, and stopped!

Not another tick! I shall never forget the awful stillness! It seemed to make me realize the shameful thing I was about to do. I took my hand away, shut down the lid, turned the key, and put it in its place, hurried back to my room, and crept, shivering with terror, into bed. The next morning, before the other people were astir, I went out after my shoes, and that ended my running away."

"What made the clock stop?" I asked, as he ceased speaking.

"Who can tell?" he replied, after a moment's silence. "It had not run down, for father only had to start the pendulum swinging next morning, and it went on as if nothing had happened. Whatever it was, it saved me from doing what would have been my ruin."

"Don't you think?" he quaintly said, after a moment's pause, "that these unaccountable things sometimes happen to make us know that there is some Power always nigh willing to help when evil seems to be getting the upper hand? He loves us," he added reverently, "loves us so well that it looks as if He sometimes goes out of his way to save us from wrong doing." And then he lapsed again into a silence that ended in sleep.

While he slumbered peacefully my thoughts dwelt upon what he had told me. Doubtless, I said to myself, the clock did not really stop, though it so appeared to him, but it was the crucial moment of a last struggle between his Higher Self and the tempter, and the shock of final conflict brought the terrible silence. I believe it is so in all of our lives. There is always the inner voice speaking, as ticked the clock, and if we listen we cannot fail to know which way leads to the light. The trouble is, we forget to listen, neglect to heed when we hear. Then, sometime, when we are in the grasp of the tempter will come the shock of finding that the Voice is hushed. To be conscious of that silence must be a horror.

The farmer slept on, and still my thoughts wandered.

I wondered if the stopping of the clock in the deep quiet of the night does not bring somewhat the same sensation as the sudden dropping out from our daily living of one whose presence perhaps we have scarcely noted. There is a moment of bewilderment and then the consciousness of a silence to be henceforth unbroken.

A strangeness falleth on familiar ways,
As if some pulse were gone beyond recall,
Something unthought of, linked with all
our days.

Happy indeed are we if into that silence do not come trooping memories of neglected opportunities for friendly words and kindly action.

And so the farmer's story brought to me a reminder that it is the day by day thought for others, the day by day fulfillment of duty that makes these silences, when they come, bearable.

THE SECRET OF A HAPPY DAY

Just to let the Father do
What he will;
Just to know that he is true
And be still.
Just to follow hour by hour
As he leadeth;
Just to draw the moment's power
As it needeth.
Just to trust him, that is all;
Then the day will surely be
Peaceful, whatsoe'er befall,
Bright and blessed, calm and free.

Just to leave in his dear hand
Little things,
All we cannot understand,
All that stings.
Just to let him take the care
Sorely pressing;
Finding all we let him bear
Changed to blessing.
This is all! and yet the way
Marked by him who loves thee best;
Secret of a happy day,
Secret of his promised rest.
—Frances Ridley Havergal.

The Cozy Corner.

The article on the advisability of a higher education for women, which appeared in a recent number of The Blade, has called forth several letters containing personal ideas on the subject, from women in different locations. The first is from Mrs. Loughin, of Illinois, who writes:

If the proper study of mankind is man, that of womankind should be woman, and by this means I think we can best answer Mrs. Henderson, as to the advisability of the so-called higher education of women.

If we observe the effect upon those with whom we are acquainted, we can tell if they are better or worse for having the extra learning. I have applied the test to my friends, some of whom are college graduates, while some have not had even a common high school education and I regret to say that those of the former class do not make as good housekeepers and homemakers, as happy wives and mothers, as the women who have not had the same advantages.

It seems as if while the college course trains their minds and refines their manners, it also teaches them to look upon housework as something beneath them—something to be done by servants who will work for the money it will bring.

I am sorry to be obliged to acknowledge that this has been the result of my observations, as I had very different ideas from my reading on the subject.

The acquisition of what is now considered a righer education, makes too strong a demand upon the nerve power, and this is felt when a woman takes upon herself the duties of wifehood and motherhood. That weakness of the present generation of children is owing to the extra nerve power required by the mothers to keep up with the many demands made upon them by their various clubs and societies, is admitted by all physicians, and if in improving our own minds, we deprive our offspring of their share of physical strength, we are certainly doing a great wrong to posterity.

From Indiana comes one who says she is a "Searcher After Truth":

As a searcher after truth in all things, I read both sides of whatever question interests me. In regard to Mrs. Henderson's question, and I became one of the results of higher education for women is to fit them to take an intelligent part in public affairs, I send, without comment, this clipping from a Chicago paper, trusting it may receive proper attention from the ladies of the Cozy Corner:

"What good does it all do, anyhow—this irruption of women into the domain of public affairs? Industrially, its effect has been to create the Tramp. No country has ever had employment enough to meet the demand—witness the inadequate wage of the worker. Within a generation we have added a full one-third to the army of wage workers by letting in the women. Every woman employed where no woman was employed before, or would have been employed if the old regime had endured, displaces a man who would have been supporting one or more women. The man displaced displaces another in a lower kind of service; he another in a still lower. The man at the bottom of the grade becomes a tramp. Yet there are dreamers who believe that all this inadequacy of the "rewards of labor" is due to the "wage system." They hope to correct the evil by legislation; by strikes; by compulsory arbitration; by socialism. The simple thing to do, is to put Lovely Woman back into her station assigned to her by nature and by nature's God."

From Michigan, Mrs. Mary G. H., sends this word:

Dear Cozy Corner Friends:—Personally, I am in favor of giving to our daughters and sons all the advantages of education that we can, believing most firmly that they can do more and better work in the world according to their advantages in this line. But it is undoubtedly true that while some will profit by this extra study, there are many to whom it is very hurtful.

In my neighborhood are several instances where the young folks have returned from their four years of college life, discontented with all that can be offered them in their home town. They are constantly making invidious comparisons and fail to be interested in anything. The boys have gone to seek employment they cannot find here, and the girls who are not able to support themselves while learning a business of any kind away from home, or, as they say, "something higher" than mere housekeeping—have, instead of endeavoring to adapt themselves to their circumstances and using their influence to elevate their surroundings, made themselves and every one around them miserable by their constantly expressed regrets at not being able to do themselves "justice" in so confined a sphere, etc. There is no doubt in my mind but that any of these girls could find plenty to learn in the "confined sphere" of housework if they would honestly try.

If our daughters have good sense to begin with, I advise giving them a college education, but if they will not be any wiser than to despise their homes afterwards, do not let them go away at all. "A little learning is a dangerous thing."

"A southern Ohio Woman" thus expresses her opinion:

I will not attempt to say what is best for any one else, for we know that what is meat for one is poison for another, but I will say for myself that I never had very great advantages of education. I never went to college, or even to a high school. I learned to read, write and spell at a country school where we were also taught a little geography and less grammar. We did not understand the meaning of physiology, psychology or any "ology," and if the minister in our neighborhood knew a little Latin and Greek, it was enough for the whole county.

In spite of these disadvantages—this lack of a "higher education," I have managed to live happily as a farmer's daughter, and later, as a farmer's wife. I can do the work for a family of seven, all the time, and for more on extra occasions; take care of the milk and butter from six cows; care for the poultry. I am dressmaker and general seamstress for the family, and yet find time to read and to do a considerable fancy work during the year. I sing in the church choir, teach in the Sunday school and am president of the Ladies' Aid Society. There are several other things that fall to my lot during the year, and I do them, feeling that I am just as happy and of as much use in the world as if I had devoted four years of my life to gaining a higher education that would have fitted me for the place of street inspector, garbage commissioner, or to talk "intelligently" about microbes and other disagreeable things.

I know there are many women who can, and do, fill public offices with honor to themselves and to the office, but I do not approve of the idea that is being constantly pushed now-a-days, that the highest ideal for a woman is to fit herself for public work and public positions. In doing so many women lose all of the home feeling, that make them such helps to their families and often it happens that a good housekeeper is spoiled in a very poor public official.

Mrs. C. V. C.: You should dress your little daughter with the fair complexion and brown eyes, in pale pink, or white with pink roses. Blue is too cold a color for her eyes and red too bright. Try the pink and see if it does not make her look prettier than ever.

J. H. T.: If the bride wears gloves, the groom should also. For an evening wedding the groom should wear a full evening dress. If you object to "so much fuss," you might persuade the young woman to have a very quiet wedding, I should think, but if her "heart is set" on the "fuss" you would better give up your wishes and make the best of it. Do not begin your married life by denying her that which will give her pleasure.

The Merry Go-Round.

On the "Glorious Fourth" of this year, we may expect to spend a most delightful day, which will include a ride on the Kennebec river, with "S. E. W. H." as our hostess and guide. Miss Prudence "counts on" this, not only for the pleasure she will have as the guest of one who has been a valued member of her Blade family for years, and in meeting so many other members of the same great family, but because it will recall some experiences of former times when she enjoyed "truly" excursions in New England.

More than this, the Chaperone will thus avoid her especial annoyance—the usual celebration of the Fourth. Remember, boys, you are not to bring any fire-crackers or torpedos when you accept this invitation.

"S. E. W. H.," Maine. Who of the M. G. R.'s will accept an invitation for a boatride down the Kennebec for a Fourth of July picnic? We will charter the "Islander," have a brass band aboard and an orator for the occasion, if you will. The little steamer will be decorated with the American colors and it is to be hoped that the M. G. R. badge will be very much in evidence.

During the long winter season Maine folks "hive up," but when the warm weather comes, we swarm to the seashore and lake side resorts and the outside world is gay with excursion parties. If all the M. G. R.'s accept this invitation—and I trust they will—ours will be one of the largest and happiest of the season. Let me advise the girls not to wear white dresses, for although the weather may be hot on shore, we shall need wraps and warm dresses out on the water. We will have dinner served in the spacious dining room of the steamer and be happy in the thought that we have escaped the heat and the noise of firecrackers and horns.

The boat starts from the dock at 6 o'clock a. m., stopping at the islands along the way. Those who choose can enjoy a day's fishing at any of these islands and be taken up on the return trip. As we proceed up the river we shall see many booms of logs, but as the forests of Maine can no longer compete with those of Oregon and Washington, I will say nothing more, but refer you to the excellent article we had not long ago, on the subject of logging in the "Sound" country.

On our right we can see Bath, with her famous shipyards and lumber interests. As we near the mouth of the river we come to the immense ocean vessels, with their huge, dark anchors holding them fast in their appointed places; the invigorating smell of the salt water reaches us and we see the opalescent tints which mark the meeting of the salt and fresh waters. Are they not beautiful? The sea-birds are flying about and dipping their wings in the waves hither and yon. Beyond that stretches the green water, and through the mist we can see the outline of sails and small boats moving about, or lying idly at the landings at islands and coves.

And now we approach Booth Bay, which is claimed by several historians to be the place of the beginning of Maine history. It is the one accessible haven of the mid-coast of Maine. In 1607, Capt. George Popham and Raleigh Gilbert—a nephew of Sir Walter Raleigh—established a colony at the mouth of the Kennebec river. In 1614 Capt. John Smith made this his headquarters while he prepared a map from Cape Cod to Port Royal, and in 1630 it was said there were "more than fifty families" living in Booth Bay region.

Squirrel Island, opposite the town of Booth Bay, is the favorite summer resort of Senator Frye and a large representation of the leading men in the professional and business world.

At Ocean Point our boat will have reached the terminus of her trip and we will return, picking up those we left on the upward trip and reach the landing from which we started about six in the evening, not tired, but feeling that we have spent a very quiet, and, I hope, a pleasant day.

A "Sunbeam," from Indiana, strayed into our meeting to-day, and as she is a very mild and pleasant sunbeam, quite unlike the red-hot ones we are having in Ohio at present, she is very welcome:

Please may I come in out of the rain? Once before I have tried to enter, but the waste basket stood near the door and I fell into it. Since then, like "Columbia," I have been standing "just outside the door" listening to your merry chatter.

Bachelor Henry, I can sympathize with you, as I live in a community like the one you describe.

I have derived much help and pleasure from my M. G. R. scrap book. If you could look into my room, you would recognize, not only the M. G. R. mottoes, but several bits of verse that have been published in this department and which I have arranged on fancy blotting paper and art cardboard, to decorate its walls. I send this little poem, which some of you may like to have in your rooms:

In this room be nothing thought
Which the Savior may not share;
Never may a word be penned
Save with serious thought and care.

In this room may those abide
Who are to our Savior dear;
May He give all joy and peace,
To each one who tarries here.

"E. C. Palmer," another Indiana friend, returns after a long absence. In a private note to Miss Prudence, he says that after wearing his M. G. R. badge for four years, he has at last had the pleasure of seeing its counterpart pinned to the lapel of "Hoosieroon's" coat, and that a very pleasant acquaintance has resulted from the mutual recognition.

"E. C. Palmer," "Marie" our calling cannot, I think, be decided by phrenology but that science can help to make known what are our special talents, those which we may most easily develop and which will doubtless assist us in making such a decision.

But do you think there is such a thing as a "calling" in regard to an especial vocation for each one of us? Can we not, by taking into consideration our educational advantages, our natural abilities and our environment, decide for ourselves for what we are best fitted without any special revelation? Is not reason a surer guide than any other in such matters? Perseverance, close application and good management will, in my opinion, bring success in any line of work we may choose.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American general in the war of the Revolution, born in Waynesborough, Pa., January 1, 1745. His grandfather was a native of Yorkshire, and commanded a squadron of dragoons at the Battle of the Boyne. He was educated at Philadelphia, and at the age of is was employed as a land surveyor, and selected by Benjamin Franklin to form a projected settlement in Nova Scotia. At the beginning of the revolution he raised a regiment of volunteers; he commanded at Ticonderoga, until 1777, when he was made brigadier general, and joined Washington in New Jersey. He achieved the most brilliant victory of the war in the storming of Stony Point, July 15, 1779. His courage and skill saved Lafayette in Virginia in 1780, and he aided in the siege of York, town. In 1792 he commanded a successful expedition against the Indians of the Northwestern Territory, where he remained until 1796 as United States commissioner. He died at the garrison at Presque Isle, December 14, 1796.

2.—ARITHMETICAL POETRY.

1-3-2-3-3-2-3-5-5-5-, 4-2-7-2-6-2-3-9-4-8-?
5-5-7-7-8-5 7-3-8-5, 3-8-8-2-7-4-2 9-9;
3-3-7-3-5, 3-5-8-2-1 4-5-7-3-5-4-3-4-3-5-5;
1-3-4-4-4-8-6-3-1, 3-3-4-2-3-4-8-3-4-2-3-5?
Properly solved, this will produce the first verse of what should be considered our national hymn.

3.—HEROIC EVOLUTION.

Take the given name of a famous English navigator, the surname of a great English poet, and an article in use in every home, and produce an American patriotic poet.

4—ZIG-ZAG.

O O O X X X X X X
X X O X X X X X X
X X O O O X X X X
X X X X O O O X X
X X X X X O X X X
X X X X X O O O

1—A religion which claims direct insight into the Divine mind.
2—One who sells writing materials.
3—One who believes in self-government for all peoples.
4—Pertaining to the condition of a nation.
5—The water craft of the aborigines.
6—Terrible to behold.
7—An aromatic plant of the genus Calamus.
The zigzag gives the name of the prettiest thing that floats.

5—QUERY.

Who can give the origin of the term "Yankee" as applied to the American people?

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise!
The queen of the world, the child of the skies."

—Compliments of Terence O'Shaughnessy.

Answers to Puzzles of June 20.

1—Daniel Webster.
2—Words forming combination: P. R. steal, Tasso, predicted, Ascot, lotto, F. D.
3—9 3-5 per cent gain on first lot; 19 1-5 per cent gain on second lot; 23 1-5 per cent gain on third lot. (See Chat.)
4—Memphis.
5—In 1784 the people of Tennessee declared themselves independent, and asked admission into the Union as the state of Franklin, because the mother state, North Carolina, neglected to protect and expose colonies, and had ceded them to the government. Congress and North Carolina refused to accede to the proposal and the state of Franklin came to an end in 1788.
6—Whittier wrote:
"Reason's voice and God's,
Nature's and duty's, never are at odds."

Chat.

The author's solution of the problem is as follows: 12, or one-third of the whole number of geese, were sold so as to gain a certain rate per cent; 8, one-fourth of the whole, so as to gain twice that rate per cent; and 15, or five-twelfths of the whole, so as to gain three times the rate of the first. It is evident that one-fourth of the whole at twice the rate of one-third, would gain the same as one-half the whole at the same rate as one-third; also that five-twelfths of the whole, at three times the rate of one-third would gain the same as fifteen-twelfths of the whole, at the same rate as one-third. Therefore, one-third, with one-half and fifteen-twelfths of the whole at the same rate as one-third, will give the same gain as 29 per cent of the whole. Then it follows that one-third with one-half and five-twelfths both of the same rate as one-third will equal 23 per cent. But one-third will equal one-half and fifteen twelfths equals to forty-five-twelfths. Then twelfths equals to forty-five-twelfths. Then twenty-five-twelfths of the required rate of one-third equals 20; then one-twelfth of the required rate will be one-twenty-fifth of 8, which is one-fifth, and the rate will be twelve times four-fifths, which is 9 3-5 per cent, the gain of the first lot. Multiply this by two equals 19 1-5 per cent, gain on second lot, multiplied by three gives 23 4-5 per cent, gain on third lot.—W. P. E.

Correct solutions were received from Metta, W. P. E., Marley Cranford, Paul-ine, Terry Crow, L. C. Shaver, Ill Nois, and Old Dan Tucker.

A Faul: Thank you very much for the problems. Your second cipher for W. P. E. will appear next week, providence and printers permitting.

Metta, you are more than welcome.

Marley Cranford pronounces W. P. E.'s problem of June 8 "excellent."

Pauline: The School-mistress is very glad you are improving, and hopes you will soon be quite yourself again.

Concerning the "ditch" problem, the hardness and softness of the soil determined the price per foot for digging, and it was not due in Pennsylvania, as one or two puzzlers seemed bound it should be; therefore there was no catch because of a peculiarity in money values. The author's solution must be the final authority in the case.

The YOUNG FOLKS.

When Mother Darned Our Stockings.

"Oh, what a hole," the mother says,
While in her Great Chair rocking,
"How can I ever mend this 'ere?
Oh, isn't it too shocking?"
But still she sits and still she rocks,
While teardrops fall and glisten,
And low-breathed words "Oh, Rob, how
could
You"—for other words we listen.

"I s'pose he couldn't help it, dear,
He's such a noble fellow,
And then and there tears fall adown,
From memories rich and mellow,
To Mollie, who comes flying in,
"You've hardly to your name
A garment that is 'worth the while,'
But, dear, you're not to blame."

Dear Mother, with your stocking bag,
With "pairs" almost unnumbered,
With wears and tears from soles and
nails,
And fractures well encumbered,
Dear Mother, as she sits and fits,
While in her Great Chair rocking;
Unspoken words are breathed in tears,
On the "holey," well-worn stocking.

Dear Mother, in her quiet home,
Reading, sewing, knitting,
Her thoughtful hours of love and life,
With busy moments flitting,
As moments pass, and years increase,
Still in her Great Chair rocking,
The warp of love with soul-throb woof,
Is woven in each stocking.

How tenderly she scans each piece,
And asks "Can it be mended?"
Then, with a prayer, as mothers pray,
Needles and prayers are blended;
Oh, little did we think or heed,
The calls that without knockings
Came to our thoughtless, youthful souls,
When Mother darned our Stockings.
—Clark W. Bryan, in The Housewife.

DOING HER DUTY.

"Oh, dear, I wish I could do something good," thought Helen Livermore to herself, as she sat comfortably before her dainty pink dressing table and brushed her long, shining hair vigorously. "I'd like to be like Sister Dora or Clara Barton. I wish I could only stop studying, and just go round nursing people, and taking care of ragged children, and carrying water to the wounded and getting the right laws passed. I'd like to have somebody kiss my shadow the way the men did Florence Nightingale's. I suppose such women begin to look out for others when they are quite young."

As Helen brushed away, her thoughts took more definite shape. "I will begin right now, even if I do have to work under disadvantages. Now I'll try to do good to just as many people to-day as I possibly can. There's lame Miss Parsons. I'll take her for a drive in the pony cart this afternoon, and I can take some flowers to old Mrs. Patten. Yes, and I'll give my old jacket to that Hennesey girl. I ought to have a new one, anyway. Now I must try to do good at home, too."

So Helen finished dressing, and appeared at the breakfast table with a serene smile, as befits a saint in the making, prepared to do good to her family and all the world. She meditated over her chop as to the best way to do good to Jack, her rather trying brother, some two years younger. She ought to hurry about it, or he would be storting off for school.

"Have you quite learned your Virgil yet?" she asked him finally in an elder-sisterly tone, that somehow never set well on Jack's nerves.

"Oh, I have it near enough, I guess," was the off-hand answer.

"I shall have twenty minutes after breakfast, and if you'll come to the study I'll go over it with you."

"No, thank you," responded Jack, rather ungratefully. "I've promised to see Fred about something before school."

"But really, Jack, you ought to be perfectly sure you know your Latin. You'd better let me help, as I am quite willing to take the trouble for your sake."

"Nobody asked you, sir, she said," quoted Jack, irreverently, as he left the room to avoid further discussion.

Helen, feeling injured but complacent, called Nella, the maid, to help her after breakfast to cut some roses. Nella demurred a little, saying that it was to be a busy day, as Mrs. Livermore's sister and niece were coming in the afternoon, having them for the table to-night, as sister Hannah was always fond of that old-fashioned kind. Next time, when you wish to take every single one, please ask me about it first."

Mrs. Livermore spoke in the pleasantest way, but her disappointment was evident, and Helen was deeply regretful.

"Oh, don't worry over it," her mother said. "I'll make some other flowers do."

"It's all the worse," grieved Helen, "because I couldn't do anything with them till recess; and then they weren't nearly so fresh, and I just gave them to the girls."

Helen was to drive to the station for her aunt and cousin at 5 o'clock, and it was planned that she should do her studying and practicing first, so as to have her evening free.

"Yet I cannot bear to give up my plan of taking out lame Miss Parsons to drive. We might go for about an hour, and then I could leave her and go straight to the station." So she ordered the pony carriage for half-past three o'clock. That gave her little time for studying, and she was interrupted more than once chiefly by Jack, who begged her to sew up a rip in his base ball suit before he went to practice. She came near refusing, but the thought that he would go to her mother instead, and that she ought to do something to make up for taking the roses silenced her, and Jack never noticed but that she did it as willingly as usual.

It was a fine day for driving, and her spirits lifted as she came near the little cottage where Miss Parsons lived alone. The little lady was sitting out in her garden. "Don't you wish to go to drive with me?" was Helen's cheery greeting.

"Go to drive? Well, no, I don't believe I do, especially in all this dust," was the rather discouraging response. A feeling swelled in Helen's heart, which, if translated into words, would have said, "I'll never try to do good to you again;" but, fortunately, feelings may be suppressed, and Helen's face was calm and friendly as she tied her horse, accepting Miss Parsons' invitation to "come in and set awhile."

It was too early to go to the station, and so she sat under the tree, listening at first to rather monotonous gossip about how Mrs. Jones had decided to get her styles in New York the coming spring, and how the minister's wife had turned her brown cashmere and made a really decent looking dress out of it, and how it was rumored that the schoolmaster thought of putting up a tombstone to his aunt's memory, seeing that her husband showed no signs of attending to this proper mark of respect.

Helen listened, and answered when she had a chance. Miss Parsons became more and more friendly as Helen showed no signs of hurrying away. After a while she brought out some lemonade, which Helen sipped gratefully; and when her visitor at last rose to go, she said abruptly:

"Well, it's downright neighborly of you to stop; and I'm not saying but that I'll go to drive with you some day if you give me another chance. I'll confess I thought at first that you came sort of out of charity like, just as the hospitality committee of the church called once and never came again; but, seeing as you sat and stayed an hour, I suppose you didn't do it out of duty, but that you came just as you go to other places."

Miss Parsons looked keenly at Helen, who stammered something about coming again, and fled. It was good to forget self in the meeting with her aunt and cousin at the station, and the next two hours passed quietly.

After dinner she had to leave the pleasant company for an hour or more of evening study to make up the neglected lessons, which seemed to bother more than usual. At last she threw herself on the bed, and reviewed the day.

"I made Jack cross this morning, and I hindered Nella's work, and I cut the roses, and I didn't do my work, and Mrs. Parsons saw right through me, and now Aunt Hannah will think I don't care a thing about her, or I would have planned to have this evening with them. And I never tried so hard to do good to people in my life! What a mixup it all is!"

But in the other room downstairs this is what they were saying:

"How lovely Helen has grown in these two years!" said cousin Mary.

"Yes; and the best of it is that she is so unobtrusively helpful and genuine. She never seems to think of herself at all."

"Oh, yes," said papa, "we shouldn't know what to do without Helen. She keeps us in sunshine all the year round, rainy days and all."

"She's always full of fun," chimed in Jack, and she almost never preaches. I thought she was going to begin it this morning, though, and I studied my Virgil on the sly, so as to prove to her that I did know it well enough after all."

Of course, a shout of laughter went up at this kind of reasoning; but Mrs. Livermore said gently, with almost a suspicion of tears in her voice at the thought of the children growing up: "Helen will be through with school and college before we know it, and then she will be ready for dear me some of the world's work she likes to dream about."

"Let her do what she may," said Aunt Hannah decidedly, "she can never do anything much better than she is doing right here now, just by that lovely unconscious influence, that would be spoiled if she began to take herself too seriously."

Her mother went to her girlie's room, and found her stretched on the bed with her face buried in the pillows. "Let me wail my wail to you, motherkin," she said as her mother entered, half alarmed at the unusual emotion; and she told over the story of the day.

"Dear heart," whispered her mother, gently, "the good we do in life, the very best good, cannot be accomplished by line and measure. It isn't a matter of mint, anise and cumin. Be true and canny and loving, and never, never worry about results. That way priggishness lies. We cannot help influencing others, but for that we must be something in ourselves. There is no other way but to take the little duties day after day and work after week, and make the very most of them. These are our opportunities, and the kind acts for others will seem to do themselves naturally."

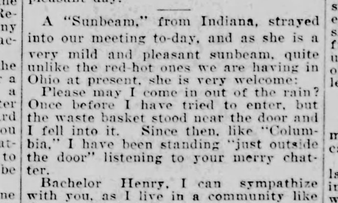
"That's so, I just see that it is so. I'll really help Jack and not call it being good, and I'll go to see Miss Parsons for friendship, and I'll ask you about my plans next time."—Christian Register.

...Facts and Fancies...

In arranging the floral decorations for a wedding, remember that fashion now decrees that there shall be no "set pieces." No "wedding bell," no "wishbone," no triumphal arch under which the happy couple pass. Even the banking of mantels is out of date, and the idea that obtains in the most select circles is simplicity, the nearest approach possible to nature and an avoidance of anything artificial.

White flowers—lilies, peonies and orchids—with ferns and palms for the necessary green, are the most in evidence for room decorations. Roses, both white and pink, lilies of the valley, daisies, etc., with smilax and asparagus ferns, or the feathery asparagus foliage itself, brighten tables, mantels and other places to be decorated. It should also be remembered that there should not be too much variety of color; decide upon your color scheme and adhere to it strictly in every detail.

A pretty place card for a wedding breakfast or for a dinner, is made in the form of a flower—a rose, lily, or tulip, for instance. Rising from the center of the flower is a pretty girl face, and the name of the one who is to occupy the place is written on a petal of the flower.



The cut, taken from Harper's, fully illustrates the idea.

The fact that a woman is no longer in the hey-day of youth, and is now classed with those we call "elderly," is no reason why she should always dress in sober and unbecoming colors or fashions. She may wear any of the shades of purple, violet or gray that are most becoming, and pure white is growing to be the favorite wear for the woman with the snowy hair.

Color is of enormous importance to the woman past fifty, and why so many matrons perpetually dress themselves in black or dark colors is a mystery. The woman who wishes to look her best should never wear it unless she relieves her face with plenty of color of some shade she is certain is becoming. Black shows up wrinkles and it emphasizes sallowness, and for these reasons, if for no others, should never be worn except by the youngest and freshest complexions.

The very pretty corset cover here shown is made entirely of insertion and

lace, and is intended for wear under a very thin waist. A well fitting pattern is cut from paper and the lace and insertion fitted to conform to it. The neck and arm seves are finished with beading through which ribbon is run. The bottom of the waist may be finished with a fitted band, as shown in the illustration, or may be fastened with a tape, which will allow a change in the size of waist measure if desired.

This is to be a season for light gowns of the washable sort. Batistes and muslins are the thin materials most favored, but all kinds of filmy stuffs are used. For a plain, summer outdoor gown, white linen is very pretty, though it wrinkles easily.

For cool days in summer, black taffeta silk skirts and jackets will be worn.

A bit of leather strap like a bridle rein, about four inches long and finished with a small buckle, is the smart fad for wearing with a watch in the morning. It is tucked into the belt.

As fashion admits of skirts perfectly flat in the back, and also full in the back, there is not a single last year's gown but what may come out fresh and attractive for this season with a few new accessories.

Shirt waists are as much in favor as ever, and white ones are quite "the thing." The waist that is not white is striped, and next to the stripes comes the polka-dot material.

Coat and shirt costumes of alpaca and summer serge, rival in popularity those of thicker or thinner fabrics.

SUMMER BREAKFASTS.

The most difficult meal for the average housekeeper to prepare in summer, is the breakfast which shall tempt the capricious appetite and yet give the necessary strength for the work of the day. Especial care should be taken to serve it in as dainty and inviting a manner as possible, as much of its success will depend upon its appearance.

Those who advocate the "no breakfast" theory are, of course, exempt from this trouble, but as yet these are in the minority, and few of us are free from the wearisome question of "what shall we have for breakfast?"

For many, a cup of coffee with rolls and an egg is sufficient and satisfying. Where meat is considered a necessity it should be as light as possible, as it is heat producing, and therefore adds to the discomfort of a summer's day. Harper's Bazar for July gives these suggestions for breakfast meats during the heated term.

Liver and Bacon.

Cut liver in thin pieces, the size of a silver quarter, and place on small skewers, alternating them with very thin slices of bacon. When the skewers are full, turn them in a hot, dry frying pan until the meat is brown. Serve on strips of toast with a garnish of parsley and lemon.

Fish Breakfasts.

Fish is an excellent breakfast dish. It may be creamed, or the very small fish can be acceptably served when fried.

The most inviting way of preparing a large fish is to have it cut in strips an inch wide, rolled into turbans, fastened with wooden tooth picks and fried brown in deep fat. Serve with a border of crisp fried potatoes.

Fruit in some form is generally an agreeable addition to breakfast, and while there is no doubt that it is best eaten as it grows, some prefer to make a salad of it. This may be done by covering the fruit with a French dressing, or a mixed salad can be made by cutting into bits pineapple, orange and bananas, mixing thoroughly and pouring over them a cupful of highly spiced vinegar. Let this stand for an hour, drain, and pour the juice over the fruit again. Serve very cold.

"OH, DEAR, I WISH I COULD DO SOMETHING GOOD."

FLAG EPISODE.

American Hauled Down British Flag at Skagway.

Vancouver, June 29.—The steamer Islander, from Skagway, brings news of an exciting flag episode at Skagway. E. S. Busby, Canadian customs agent there, acting on instructions from Ottawa, hoisted the British flag on a pole above his office. Several incendiary remarks followed the hoisting of the ensign, and on the following morning a tall, athletic-looking man glanced up at the flag, and stopping at the foot of the staff, took out his pocket knife, and, cutting the halyards, pulled down the flag and ran the halyards through the block, rolled up the colors and tossed them into a recess of the building. Customs Agent Busby came to the defense of the flag of his country. When he reached the flag the stranger pulled a card from his pocket and after handing it to the astonished Canadian official, turned on his heel and walked away. On the card was "George Miller, attorney-at-law, Eugene, Ore."

Miller is a brother of Joaquin Miller, the California poet, and is visiting friends in Skagway.

The Skagway News says:

"This incident, which has caused no end of comment to-day, has been brewing for several days. When the flag was put up on the depot building the matter was called to the attention of C. L. Andrews, United States deputy collector of customs.

"Mr. Andrews investigated the matter and found nothing in his instructions which he thought justified the Canadian office in raising the British flag until the Stars and Stripes waved above it. He accordingly called upon Mr. Busby and had a talk with him in relation to the innovation. Mr. Busby showed him a letter from the chief customs official of Canada which stated in substance that as American customs officials operating on Canadian soil in conditions corresponding to his (Busby's) office, were permitted to fly the flag of their country, he was entitled to the right and to go ahead with the flag raising.

"On the hypothesis that the Canadian officials would not go on record with such a statement if it was not a fact, Mr. Andrews concluded that Mr. Busby was within his rights and accordingly took no action in the matter.

"The question, which bids fair to assume international proportions as soon as the news of it can reach Ottawa and Washington, is being discussed to-day with the mass of sentiment in favor of the man who hauled down the flag. On this strip of land which the United States has occupied undisputed since the days of transfer in 1867, the Canadian officials have gradually encroached, unrestrained by the American government. By leaps and bounds the Canadian customs houses advanced towards tide water. From Tagish to Bennett, then to Log Cabin and lastly to the summit, and when the customs ensign of Canada was hoisted at Skagway it is small wonder that a John Brown would not wait for the action from Washington and cut down the flag."

THE FLAG INCIDENT.

Washington, June 29.—The state department has not received any information concerning the flag incident at Skagway, where much excitement is said to have been caused by the hauling down of a British customs ensign raised at that point. Based on the press reports of the affair, the officials do not attach serious importance to the incident itself, although it is recognized that the matter might assume importance if the raising of the flag was an assertion or British sovereignty over that location. In that event, there is no doubt that the state department would take cognizance of the matter. But as it stands the flag appears to be that of the customs office, for the convenience of designating where customs may be paid, and not the British emblem indicating any claim or sovereignty.

The modus vivendi, made on October 20, 1899, between Secretary Hay and the British charge here, established a provisional line running some distance north of Skagway, the summit of the Chilcoot Pass and of the White Pass, being the two main trails in that locality. Reference to the official map indicates that Skagway is clearly within the American line, according to this modus vivendi, also all tide water of the Lynn canal. If a customs officer is at Skagway, he is there as a means of convenience of locating imports before they reach the wild region through which the actual provisional line runs. Under such circumstances it is felt that some tolerance should be felt on both sides. For the present no official attention will be given the incident, as it is not before the department in any form.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding to-day stated that for some time past Canadian officials have been allowed to go over the border in order that they might look after their customs interest in United States territory and that our officials are given a like privilege.

FUN IN FINDLAY.

Findlay, O., July 1.—A row of maidens, dressed saucily and pretty as an artist's ideal, stood before a tent at the "Boulevard Carnival," given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian church. In large letters, posted over their heads, appeared this legend:

"KISSING BOOTH.
A KISS FOR FIVE CENTS."

Young and old men spent nickels like drunken sailors, but when they got inside each was handed a molasses candy kiss. A general kick was made and in a few minutes another sign went up. It read: "The real thing—one dollar."

No one was willing to put up this Pan-American price for the osculatory exercise, however, and the treasury was not augmented.

Now the conservative element of the church are angry.

Conventional members say it was madness to display the "real thing" sign, and the pretty girls who could not realize $1 for a kiss have a poor idea of the young men of the town.

SINGULAR DEATH.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 1.—Particulars of the recent death of Prof. Francis J. Birtwell, the ornithologist, were brought here by the undertaker, who has just returned with the body. The professor died from strangulation, the result of accidentally hanging. He had climbed a large pine tree for a bird's nest, and was descending on a rope, when in some manner the rope wound around his neck, and before the eyes of his young wife and several men, he strangled to death, they being powerless to aid him.

Mr. and Mrs. Birtwell were married here about a month ago, and were spending their honeymoon on the Rio Pecos forest reserve, in Mexico. Prof. Birtwell was a Harvard graduate.

Heirs of Union Soldiers

who homesteaded less than 160 acres before June 22, '74, (no matter if abandoned) are entitled to additional

Homestead Rights

There's Money at the capitol for such soldiers and their heirs—and a liberal reward to any one who will furnish their names. Address

HENRY N. COPP, Washington, D. C.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

All Mustered Out--Gen. Shafter on the Retired List.

San Francisco, July 1.—Two important military events occurred at the Presidio yesterday—the retirement of Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter and the mustering out of four volunteer regiments. Gen. Shafter went on the retired list at noon, when he formally transferred the command of the department of California to Maj. Gen. S. M. B. Young.

In the afternoon, the Forty-fourth, Forty-ninth, Forty-eighth and Thirty-eighth volunteer regiments were mustered out. The mustering out of the four regiments required the services of eight paymasters. More than $1,000,000 was disbursed. The money was taken from the sub-treasury to the Presidio in eight Dohert- wagons, each under the charge of a paymaster and his clerk. Forty-five artillerymen, mounted and armed, escorted the treasure and pay corps to the reservation. In order to protect the soldiers on the grounds from grafters with their swindling devices, 100 men of Troop E, Fifteenth cavalry, were stationed around the reservation.

Two of the regiments mustered out—the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth—were colored, and the men had between three and four months' pay is due them.

As soon as the volunteers had been mustered out, they rushed to the railroad ticket offices for transportation to their eastern homes. Both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific ticket offices put on extra forces of clerks. The ticket offices were crowded till late in the night with discharged volunteers. Nearly 4,000 tickets were issued.

San Francisco, June 27.—The United States transports Thomas and Buford, have arrived from Manila. The Thomas brought 33 officers and 971 men, composing the 47th infantry, U. S. V., ten officers and 361 men of the 49th infantry, a number of officers and civilians, eight members of the hospital corps and 17 stowaways.

The Buford brought the 41st regiment and a number of prominent officers. Among these are Gen. Wm. C. Ludlow, accompanied by Mrs. Ludlow; Col. Goodale and Lieut. Col. H. O. Heistand, of the adjutant general's department.

Gen. Ludlow, who went to the Philippines some months ago, was taken ill with consumption soon after his arrival there, and is coming home on sick leave. Lieut. Col. Heistand will go direct to Washington to reply to the charge that he was involved in a conspiracy to control the hemp export in the Philippines.

The arrival of the transports Thomas and Buford brings nearly all the volunteer army home from the Philippines. There are yet to arrive the Indiana, with the 42d regiment and the Kilpatrick, with the 33d. There are now at the Presidio seven regiments awaiting mustering out. Orders have been received to hold the mail for the following regular troops:

Twenty-ninth, 30th, 32d and 33d companies of coast artillery; batteries 1, 8, 10, 12 and 13 of the field artillery; the 14th, 18th and 23d regiments of infantry; Company F, battalion of engineers, and the 4th cavalry.

PITT ACQUITTED.

Manila, June 29.—The military court, composed of volunteer officers, which, June 26, acquitted Harold M. Pitt, manager of Evans & Co., government contractors, on charges of improperly purchasing government stores, which verdict Provost Marshal Davis ordered to be reconsidered, has reiterated its acquittal of Pitt. The latter's ignorance of the laws and the uncertain testimony of Captain Barrows were given as reasons for Pitt's non-conviction.

The volunteer officers who composed the court which tried Pitt completed their service June 30.

General Davis, who, when he ordered a reconsideration of the first verdict, considered that Pitt was convicted on his own admissions, now characterizes the verdict as a travesty of justice.

CAPTURING INSURGENTS.

Manila, June 27.—Lieut. Edward D. Downes, of the First infantry, and one private of that regiment have been killed in the southern part of the island of Samar.

Capt. Woodburn, of the Nineteenth infantry, has captured Samson's camp, in the island of Bohol. Private Kraus, of that regiment, was killed and four men wounded.

Lieut. Minair has captured 54 insurgents in the northwestern part of the province of Tayabas, island of Luzon.

The Army Register gives the name of Major Thomas C. Woodbury, of the Nineteenth infantry, but does not mention Capt. Woodburn.

TRIALS AT MANILA.

Manila, June 26.—Harold M. Pitt, manager of Evans & Co., government contractors, who has been on trial on charges of improperly purchasing government stores, was acquitted to-day. Four other purchasers of commissary stores were found guilty and fined $1,000 each.

DAVID R. PAIGE DEAD.

New York, July 1.—Col. David R. Paige, of Cleveland, Ohio, died yesterday at his apartments at the Hotel Brunswick, this city, of a complication of diseases. He had been an invalid for many months, and was to have undergone a surgical operation yesterday, but died before the surgeons began their work. Col. Paige leaves a son and two nieces.

The immediate cause of his death was heart failure.

Cleveland, O., July 1.—David R. Paige, who died in New York yesterday, was prominent in business in this city for many years. While not a resident of Cleveland, he had much business in this city, and was often in the city. He was a resident of Akron, and was a member of the forty-eighth congress from the twentieth Ohio district. In the election for the forty-ninth congress Major McKinley defeated Paige. He was later a member of the firm of Paige, Cary & Co., contractors on the Croton Aqueduct, New York. Paige was also a member of the banking firm of Paige Bros. & Co., at Painesville, Ohio, which failed a number of years ago. For the past few years Paige has lived a retired life.

KANSAS WANTS WOMEN.

Kansas City, Mo., June 27.—The proposal of a New York alderman to send 5,000 men and women from that city to help harvest Kansas wheat is not well received. Governor Stanley, of Kansas said yesterday:

"We are in no pressing need of unemployed labor for Kansas. Recently we have called upon adjacent states for help in the harvest fields, but that work is about over now, and I know of no reason why we should encourage New York to dump a job lot of unemployed and moneyless men and women upon us. We invite immigration, but it is thrifty, helpful people that we want."

E. B. Howard, superintendent of the free labor bureau of Kansas City, is equally unfriendly to the New York idea, but says:

"If they would send 2,000 or 3,000 young women for servant girls, that would be a different proposition. We need servant girls, but have no use for more men. They can send servant girls, but no others need apply."

VESSEL WRECKED

With 500 Passengers, All of Whom Were Saved.

St. Johns, N. F., June 26.—The Orient Steam Navigation company's steamer Lusitania,, Capt. McNay, from Liverpool, June 18, for Montreal, having five hundred passengers on board, was wrecked last night off Cape Ballard.

The Lusitania was bound round Cape Race for Montreal, with a large cargo and a shipload of passengers. She mistook her course in a dense fog and went ashore near Renews, twenty miles north of Cape Race before daybreak. The ship ran over a reef and hangs against a cliff. The passengers, who are mostly emigrants, were panic-stricken. They stampeded and fought for the boats, but were overcome by the officers and crew, who secured control after great trouble and a prolonged struggle with the rougher element among the passengers, who used knives. The women and children were first landed and the men followed.

The women and children rescued were almost naked. Drenched with spray, they were pulled up the cliffs by the coast people. Some of the boats were demolished in the surf while attempting to land, and their half-drenched occupants held on to rocks, shivering with cold, until rescued.

This morning the unhappy passengers, after shivering for hours on the hilltop, tramped over weary miles in their endeavor to reach the houses of the fishermen, where they are now sheltered.

Previous to reaching the cliffs, the passengers passed two hours of terrible anxiety on the wreck.

Cape Ballard, as cabled from St. Johns, is situated on the coast of New Foundland, about sixty miles south of St. Johns.

The Lusitania was built at Liverpool, by Laird Bros., in 1871. She is 379 feet 9 inches long, has 41 feet 3 inches beam, and is 27 feet 7 inches deep.

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION

Of Manchuria Is Again Brought to the Attention of the World.

London, July 2.—A dispatch from Pekin says:

"The installation by Russia of a civil administration, in New Chwang, Manchuria, has again made prominent the question of occupation of that province by the Russians. Some of the powers have already recognized the administrator, but the ministers of other nations are doubtful as to the course to be followed in the matter and are awaiting instructions from their nome governments. Among those thus awaiting instruction is the representative of the United States. It is understood that the British and Japanese ministers will represent to Li Hung Chang some plan for opening Manchuria to the world in such a way as to constitute effectual barrier to Russian aggression and to avoid trade and other complications that are otherwise bound to follow a Russian occupation. The matter has not yet been presented to the court."

SHIRT WAIST IN PULPIT.

St. Louis, July 1.—Rev. James N. Crutcher, pastor of the Compton Heights Christian church, appeared in his pulpit in a cool white shirt waist and delivered a sermon on "Fads in Religion" to a congregation composed largely of coatless men and hatless women. This departure from the old form of starched shirts and coats and heavy hats was for the sake of comfort and to keep up the attendance of the congregation during the hot weather.

The church, which is located on the southwest corner of St. Vincent and California avenues, has a large, cool auditorium, with great windows on every side. Ordinarily it is a cool place, and has always proved inviting to large congregations in warm weather. But the sweltering heat of the last few weeks has been discouraging.

The pastor, who is only 26 years old, is a practical man. Perceiving that the only way to hold his congregation through the extremely hot weather was to make the people comfortable, he announced that last night he would appear in a shirt waist, and invited men to attend in the same attire, and the women to come without their hats.

Sunday morning a number of young men were in the congregation in their short waists. They appeared so cool and comfortable that in the evening the majority of the men in the congregation followed the example. A number of women with their hair dressed in attractive modes removed their hats, and several came bareheaded.

Before the pastor appeared in the pulpit, there was an increasing hum of discussion. Everybody watched the entrance to see who would be the next to take advantage of the invitation.

At first a number of the old men came with their coats on. But one of them, failing to find comfort in the afternoon, removed his coat. He was followed by the others.

Then the young men came, more than had attended the evening services for several weeks, in pretty shirt waists. In fact, as the congregation grew, it became evident that everybody had yielded to the heat.

In the morning congregation, several of the older male members said they disapproved of the idea, but when they saw the increased attendance in the evening, they were satisfied that it was a good one.

DR. WINTNER ACQUITTED.

Granite Falls, Minn., July 1.—The jury in the murder trial of Dr. Wintner late Saturday night returned a verdict of not guilty. The defendant was released and left last night with his father and sister. Dr. Wintner last April shot and killed William Lenard, a gambler, with whom he was playing poker, explaining at the time that he had discovered Lenard to be cheating him. He demanded his money back, and secured part of it from Lenard's partner, but the other man refused to give up what he had won. Dr. Wintner shot him in the leg and abdomen. He died within a short time, and the doctor immediately surrendered himself to the authorities, and his trial has resulted in acquittal. Dr. Wintner was formerly a resident of New York.

Founder of Dawson.

Plattsburg, N. Y., June 28.—Joseph Ladue, the founder of Dawson City, in the Klondike, died last evening at his home in Schuyler Falls. Mr. Ladue had not been well since his return from Alaska, and spent last winter at Colorado Springs, in a vain search for health. He finally fell a victim to consumption. He is survived by a wife and one son.

Another Carnegie Gift.

Detroit, Mich., July 1.—George W. Radford, member of the Detroit public library board, has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie stating that Mr. Carnegie will contribute $750,000 toward the erection of a new public library building in this city.

Vaccination.

Havana, June 27.—A decree has been issued making vaccination in Cuba obligatory, and providing for the appointment of a committee to see to the carrying out of the ruling.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

A Good Complexion

Depends on Good Digestion.

This is almost an axiom, although usually we are apt to think that cosmetics, face powders, lotions, fancy soaps, etc., are the secrets for securing a clear complexion. But all these are simply superficial assistants.

It is impossible to have a good complexion unless the digestive organs perform their work properly, unless the stomach by properly digesting the food taken into it, furnishes an abundance of pure blood, a good complexion is impossible.

This is the reason so many ladies are using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they promptly cure any stomach trouble, and they have found out that perfect digestion means a perfect complexion and one that does not require cosmetics and powders to enhance its beauty.

Many ladies diet themselves or deny themselves many articles of food solely in order to keep their complexion clear. When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used no such dieting is necessary; take these tablets and eat all the good, wholesome food you want and you need have no fear of indigestion nor the sallow, dull complexion which nine women out of ten have, solely because they are suffering from some form of indigestion.

Bear in mind that beauty proceeds from good health, good health results from perfect digestion and we have advanced the best argument to induce every man and woman to give this splendid remedy a trial.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found in drug stores and costs but 50 cents per package.

If there is any derangement of the stomach or bowels they will remove it and the resultant effects are good digestion, good health, and a clear, bright complexion.

SOUTH AFRICA.

IN CAPE COLONY.

London, July 1.—The Daily News publishes an article by its parliamentary correspondent on the political situation in Cape Colony in view of the prorogation of the Cape parliament, the writer saying that an issue of the gravest moment, namely, the suspension of the constitution of Cape Colony, is involved. He adds:

"From the night of June 30, for an indefinite period, the king's subjects in Cape Colony will be deprived of the protection of law and will be governed contrary to express provisions. Taxes will be applied under warrant of the governor without appropriation by parliament, which has been prorogued until August 27 and is not likely to sit even then.

"This illegal method has been resorted to by the governor and the ministry doubtless at the instigation of Lord Milner and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. In a word the imperial government has abrogated every article of the compact under which a free people owes allegiance to its rulers. Liberty is dead so far as our Dutch subjects are concerned.

"The crisis calls for the authoritative intervention of the liberal party in which there is a feeling in favor of summoning a great popular conference to consider the situation."

CECIL RHODES.

London, June 29.—Cecil Rhodes, hero of London jingoes, and the uncrowned king of South Africa, is soon to return to England, a physical wreck. He will leave Cape Town next Wednesday to consult the most eminent specialists of London and the continent, but it is predicted nothing can rescue him from the clutches of general paralysis, of which he is said to be the victim. The change is especially noticeable in his bent figure his drooping lip and his lack-luster eyes—eyes which once shot magnetic fire and were his chief aid in securing power in the dark continent. The steamer on which he is to return will be fitted out for his especial comfort.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

London, June 26.—The casualty lists made public by the war office continue to show rather severe fighting in various parts of South Africa that are not reported in the ordinary dispatches. This is notably so with regard to the Zerust position in Cape Colony. It also inspired disquietude which is added to by the repeated looting of Jamestown, in spite of the proximity of the strong British force at Aliwal North.

It appears that, including the Boer prisoners and those in the concentration camps, the cost of supporting some 80,000 Boers is to-day falling upon the British taxpayers.

THE BOERS REPULSED.

London, June 29.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria to-day says:

"The Boers attacked two block houses on the Delagoa train near Brugspruit Bight on June 26. An armored train arrived and scattered the Boers, killing four. It is reported twenty casualties were carried off.

"Field Cornet Depries has surrendered at Pietersburg with 44 men."

Germans Arrest Boers.

Kenhardt, Cape Colony, June 26.—The German authorities of Damaraland have arrested a number of male Boers who emigrated thither after the recent fight at Naroegas. Thirty-eight families of women and children have been placed in camp at Schmidt Drift.

BOER PRISONERS.

Hamilton, Bermuda, July 2.—The 930 Boer prisoners who arrived here June 28 on the British transport Armenian were yesterday moved into the camp prepared for them on Darrell's and Tucker's islands.

These Boers are part of the force of Gen. Cronje and were captured at Paardeberg, they include several boys of eight and ten years, who carried ammunition to their fathers when the latter were in the trenches; among the prisoners were also two Boers so old that they crawled on all fours down the transport's gangway. These two old men aver they never saw salt water before reaching Cape Town.

The prisoners are pleased with Bermuda, and are enjoying the sea bathing. They say they are sorry they were led into the war, and that they long for its termination. They express themselves as grateful for the treatment accorded them by Great Britain. Some of the more wealthy prisoners have inquired as to their chances of spending money in Bermuda.

PRESENTED TO BRITISH NAVY

Hospital Ship Maine Will Henceforth

Be a Part of England's Sea Power—Baker's Letter of Presentation.

London, July 2.—The Earl of Morley, chairman of the committee in the house of lords, announced yesterday that the trial of Earl Russell by the house of lords on the charge of bigamy will begin July 18 in the royal gallery, under the presidency of the lord high steward, the Earl of Pembroke.

The Earl of Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, announced in the house of lords that he had great gratification in informing the house that the hospital ship Maine, which was fitted out by a committee of American ladies for the use of the wounded and sick in South Africa and which, later, was sent to Taku, where she took on board wounded and sick men of various nationalities, has been presented as a free gift to the British navy.

The Earl of Selborne read a letter from President Bernard Baker, of the Atlantic Transport company offering the Maine and also read the government's reply accepting the ship. Lord Selborne added that the ladies of the Maine committee had donated the ships hospital furnishings. This gift of citizens and ladies of the United States was a most gracious one, Lord Spencer replied. He said they all appreciated the gift very highly, not only on account of the ship herself, but as a sign of the cordial relations and good feeling existing between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Baker in his letter to the Earl of Selborne says:

"In offering the Maine, I would like, as a citizen of the United States to express an appreciation of the long protection afforded my interests under the British flag. I am also influenced by the noble work achieved by Americans in equipping and maintaining the Maine whilst in service in South Africa and China. I trust she will long be an emblem of the cordial relations existing between the citizens of the United States and those of the mother country.

The lords of the admiralty in reply expressed cordial appreciation of the motives of the generous act.

NEW STEAMER LINE.

New York, June 27.—The Times says:

The Oregon and Oriental Steamship Company, which operates a fleet of steamships between Portland, Ore., and ports in the Philippines, China and Japan, is seriously considering the establishment of a line from New York to the Far East.

R. A. Graham, general manager of the company who is in this city, said yesterday (Wednesday):

"The plan of a line from New York to the East, through the Suez canal instead of from the Pacific coast, is perfectly practicable. Most of the freight, except flour and lumber, intended for the Orient, comes in some way from or near New York. The business is here.

"By making New York our home port we gain many advantages and lose none. I believe we can save time and make the trip in forty days, which is faster than by the usual route from New York to San Francisco or Portland by rail and then re-loading to steamships."

SCHLEY'S WORDS.

New York, June 26.—Admiral Schley, in thanking the Gloucester Naval committee of Brooklyn for electing him an honorary member of the organization, says, in his letter referring to the war medals:

"Touching your reference to a medal, I have always believed that nations ought of right to perpetuate the great events of their history, rather than those of lives of participants and leave to the judicial calm of historic judgment to perpetuate in bronze those who may have honored themselves by deeds of honor wrought for home, for flag, for country.

"No, my maxim has been steadfastly, through nearly a half century of service, my country first, last, and all the time, after my love of God.

"Very sincerely yours,
(Signed.) "W. S. SCHLEY."

BIG ELECTRIC PLANT.

York, Pa., June 27.—An immense electric plant is to be built in the Susquehanna river, three miles south of the York county line, by capitalists who have secured the water rights of the Susquehanna Power & Paper company at Conowingo Falls, for $1,000,000.

A power house containing 20 turbine water wheels of 1,500 horse power each will be erected on the rocks in the river and will generate the electricity for the united railways of Baltimore. The plant will cost $5,000,000.

INDIAN FAMINE.

London, June 29.—A blue book on India, just issued, shows that £18,390,000 was expended for the relief of famine sufferers during the year 1899-1900.

The mortality from the plague for the five years ending March, 1901, was nearly 600,000.

The census completed in March, 1901, shows that the increase in population during the past ten years was only five to six millions, instead of the normal nineteen millions. The loss represents deaths from famine and the decrease in birth in consequence of the famine.

Manchester's Debts.

London, June 27.—A meeting of the Duke of Manchester's unsecured creditors to-day approved the proposal for a compromise at 12s 6d in the pound sterling. The other creditors will be paid in full when the accounts are settled, and the bankruptcy will be annulled.

SENT FREE TO MEN.

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emissions of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

EDWARD VII'S

Coronation to Take Place in June Next Year.

London, June 28.—The royal proclamation announcing that the coronation of King Edward is to take place in June next, the exact day not yet being determined upon, was read this morning at St. James Palace, Temple Bar, and the Royal Exchange, with all the quaint medieval scenes which marked the occasion of the proclaiming of the accession of the King. To-day's ceremonial was unheralded so the crush was not so great as on the previous occasion, but crowds quickly gathered from all directions and thronged the points at which the announcement was read. The ceremony began at St. James, where, from the purple draped balcony of the palace the Norroy King of Arms (William Henry Weldon), in a brilliant uniform accompanied by the heralds and pursuivants, in gorgeous tabards, and numerous state officials, read the proclamation.

At the appointed hour, four state trumpeters, lavishly adorned in gold embroidered tunics, appeared in front of the balcony. By their side stood the Norroy King of Arms, flanked by two royal maces, bearing gold maces, and surrounded by the Blue Mantle (Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee); the Rouge Dragon (Everard Green); the Somerset Herald (Henry Farnham Burke); the York Herald (Alfred Scott, Scott-Gatty), and the Windsor Herald (William Alexander Lindsay), all in their full official regalia, and the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk); the Lord Steward (the Earl of Pembroke); the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Clarendon), and others.

The trumpeters sounded a protracted fan-fare, and then the Norroy King of Arms bared his head and read the proclamation in a clear voice, which must have been audible to the royal party, occupying a stand on the grounds of Marlborough House, facing the balcony of the palace. King Edward wore an admiral's uniform. Queen Alexandria and the others of the royal party, watched the ceremony with the greatest interest the king using field glasses to obtain a clearer view.

As the Norroy King of Arms concluded with the words: "God Save the King," the trumpeters again sounded a fanfare, the king, in the meantime, standing at the salute.

A procession was then formed. Led by a detachment of the Horse Guards, five royal carriages, containing the heralds, pursuivants and other officials, proceeded to Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange, where the formalities, less picturesque, perhaps, were repeated.

Lord Mayor Green and the sheriffs met the procession at Temple Bar.

BANK CRASH IN BERLIN.

Berlin, June 26.—The crash of the Leipziger bank was a complete surprise to the Berlin boerse, where Monday the bank's shares were quoted at 140. This failure now turns out to be worse than at first reported. For years past the board of directors of the Leipziger bank have denied the worst feature of the failure, namely, that the Leipziger bank had practically become the owner of the Cassel Treber-Trocknung company, which in itself was declared to be financially unsound.

Well informed Berlin financiers fear that the Leipziger bank will save little, if anything, out of the wreck and that the failure of this institution will seriously affect a number of other banks.

Immediately after the failure became known there was almost a panic in bank stocks, including that of the Darmstaeder National bank, which fell considerably. Nearly all other valuables on the boerse dropped somewhat, while the stock of the Saxon bank, the Leipzig Savings bank, the Leipzig Mortgage bank and the Magdeburg Bank Verein were struck off the Berlin quotations. The Frankfurt Am main boerse re-acted similarly on news of the Leipziger failure, all the bank stock dealt in there losing from eight to nine points. The newspapers intimate that the directors of the Leipziger bank will be criminally prosecuted.

The Leipziger bank was founded in 1839 and up to the present time the institution has been highly considered. The newspapers generally claim that this new failure, while more far-reaching than former failures, is not to be taken as representative, but that it is an isolated case which in nowise affects the big German banks, but rather the German provincial banks. The press generally admonishes caution.

FELIX'S FAILURE.

Paris, June 29.—Felix, the world's greatest dressmaker, closed his doors in bankruptcy yesterday. He was long looked upon as the king of France's largest industry.

Fashionable women are in tears over the failure. The cause of the failure is the Palais de Costumes at the exposition. Felix invested all his money in the palace and exhibited dresses showing the costumes of thousands of years. The remnant were bought up by the big clothing establishment called Trois Quartiers.

Felix was Queen Alexandra's dressmaker, and recently refused a large order from her, because he forsaw bankruptcy.

Numerous offers of financial assistance from grande dames were made, but Felix, dispirited, declined all. He says he is too old to continue business and will retire to the country.

Allan Dead.

Montreal, June 28.—Andrew Allan, head of the Canadian management of the Allan steamship line, died last evening, aged 79. He had been in ill-health for some time.

You Can Have Healthy Hogs.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 23, 1895.

I have tried Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine for hog cholera and it does what you say it will do. My hogs were so bad that they would refuse milk from the can, and I forced the Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine down them in the evening and in the morning they were ready for their food. My neighbors' hogs died in spite of all they could do for them and mine got well.

CHRISTOPHER PURICKER.

The hog is the most difficult animal on the farm to treat with medicine. Yet he is made healthy and kept healthy by the use of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. An occasional dose of this remedy in the food will perform wonderful results in improving the condition of a herd. It will regulate the stomach and bowels and quicken the liver, thereby insuring perfect digestion and assimilation of food. Right digestion makes flesh and the value of a hog is regulated by his weight. No raiser need fear cholera epidemic among a herd of hogs where small doses of

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE

are occasionally used. Mr. Puricker's hogs were already sick when they were first treated with Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine, but they were quickly cured even though all around them the neighbors' hogs were dying. This simple medicine is an absolute preventive of disease. A 25 cent can will keep an average herd healthy for months. Let us help you keep your hogs healthy.

If your dealer does not keep it, send 25c to the laboratory of the Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and a half-pound air-tight can of the medicine will be mailed to you. For advice in cases requiring special directions and an illustrated book on the treatment of stock and poultry diseases, address the manufacturers.

The New Toledo Blade Sewing Machine

$17.00 Box Head | Drop Head $18.00

And the Weekly Blade One Year.

High Arm, Improved and Noiseless. Warranted 10 Years

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, by which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG, DURABLE, SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller 1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can, filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set 4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

SPEAKER SEES KING.

London, June 27.—David B. Henderson, speaker of the United States House of Representatives, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I have never enjoyed a more agreeable half hour interview than the one I had with King Edward yesterday. He was perfectly frank and agreeable and in accord with American progress. He looks forward to ever more cordial relations than now exist between the English-speaking nations. America may depend upon the fact that she has no more cordial friend in the world than King Edward.

"While the details of our conversation may not be repeated I can assure my American friends that England may be depended upon in any ordinary controversy which may arise between the United States and the rest of the world."

Congressman F. H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, who accompanied Mr. Henderson, also said to the representative of the Associated Press:

"We go to Skibo castle to visit the Carnegies at the end of the week, and from there we go to the continent. We expect to return to America in September. We have been everywhere treated with the greatest kindness, and I can say that the cordiality extended to Mr. Henderson and myself while we have been in England has exceeded anything we could have anticipated."

AMERICANS BUY GEMS.

London, June 29.—Proof of American prosperity is illustrated by the activity of the American gem buyers. In every diamond market in Europe they are seeking to secure precious stones for the American market. At the sales at Paris, St. Petersburg and Amsterdam the American buyers are securing the most costly gems offered. A climax was reached in London this week when a New York buyers secured the Prince Edward of York diamond, regarded as one of the most perfect gems which has ever appeared in London. This pear-shaped stone, of matchless color and purity, weighs 60¾ karats. The stone has never been exhibited in public and has never left the hands of the rough diamond syndicate until this week. An English syndicate paid £1,500 for a three months' option on the stone, but the American paid $20,000 cash for it.

Big Gold Brick.

Vancouver, B. C., June 28.—The biggest gold brick on record is to be sent from British Columbia to Glasgow for exhibition there during the summer. It weighs 1,000 pounds, and is valued at $2,000,000. It comprises a year's clean up of the Cariboo Hyraulic company.

AMERICAN MEAT.

Washington, June 28.—In view of the temporary prohibition of American meat for military purposes in South Africa by the British government, Consul General Stowe, at Cape Town, has been making investigations with regard to the cause of the restriction, and has submitted the results to the state department.

The British enlisted men, when questioned, pronounced the American article very satisfactory, and their officers state that in many cases the men preferred the tinned meat to the poorer fresh article. At Pretoria, a large stock of American meat was on hand, and no store or shop complained against it. In fact, the only complaints made of the American article arose from improper care of it after it had reached the Transvaal. It was found to be the practice at British military bases to use a layer of corned beef cases as a floor, and pile on top flour, meal

ANOTHER APPEAL

To Europe to Unite In a Trade War On Us.

Washington, June 29.—The translation of another impassioned appeal to Europe to combine against the United States which has been received at the state department indicates how persistently the idea is nursed by Continental agitators, and reveals the amazing misconceptions which are utilized to stir up prejudice against American prosperity. This time it is Dr. Alexander Von Peez, who, in what is regarded as a noteworthy contribution to the Munich "Allgemeine Zeitung," declares that it is "not China, and not the Transvaal war, but the race between the great industrial countries—England, Germany and the United States—which forms to coolly calculating politicians the foremost, weightiest and most enduring interests of the future. Slowly has England grown commercially, more rapidly has Germany risen after gaining political unity and establishing the protective system, but like a storm is the forward movement of the United States."

After reviewing the progress of England and Germany in commerce and manufactures, Dr. Von Peez passes to the United States, "rising in the New World with shatter rapidity." He says: "It nationality has its roots in Germanic traits. It received, either from its Celtic mixture or as a characteristic of American soil, its qualities of unrest, assertiveness and unexpectedness in action. The American has had the good luck, besides, to draw himself from his two competitors a share of their own skill and of their own acquisitions, through emigration from Germany and England. From the combination of all these qualities has resulted the undoubted superiority of a mighty land, stretching from ocean to ocean, full of coal and iron treasures of the soil, inhabited by a trained, numerous and daring people, spiritually and morally undistracted, and ardently devoted to their various pursuits.

"The three competing countries now suffer from obstacles which hinder their free movements. Germany has China, England the Transvaal, America the Philippines. From appearances the United States will be the first to throw off its burden. After that country shall be free from the Philippine war its industrial advance upon Europe will be fully manifested."

Dr. Von Peez than considers the various commercial treaties and tariff systems of the European countries, especially noting their defects, and concludes that on the termination of existing commercial treaties the relations of European nations to the United States should be carefully studied, with a view to reciprocity in tariff duties and other international dealings. The United States displays a consciousness of victory, he avers. It designs to bring agriculture, as well as manufacturing, to the highest possible state of development. In marked contrast with Germany and Great Britain, which are both great markets for the farm products of other lands, the United States shuts out any possibility of that nature. Commercial treaties with that country have, therefore, in this regard no value. What America can accomplish on agricultural lines has been sufficiently shown since 1880. The present shattered condition of European agriculture is mainly her work. Now she contemplates war with other European industries, having already sent out an advance guard of coal, iron, steel and machinery. Equally strong in manufacturing and agriculture, and pushing her exports with great energy, the United States is now absorbing Europe's money. The cash balance in her favor in the last three years amounted to $1,600,000,000. Through this that country can exercise a very important influence on Europe's rate of interest.

After enumerating a variety of manufactured wares which this country is sending to different parts of the world, Dr. Von Peez exclaims:

"And with all this, the United States has not yet unbuckled one piece of the almost impenetrable armor in which she is encased, while demanding open doors of others everywhere. Our opportunity to come with the commercial treaties. What should first be done in defence is to follow the example in regard to tariffs and trade treaties which the United States has set for us. At the European seashore (England is included herein) a tariff should be established counter to that of the Union, while the European nations should arrange tariffs touching each other which would not materially differ from those now existing. But only the restoration of the Tripartite Imperial Alliance would offer all three guarantees which are requisite in a matter of such great importance. It is probable that the yet powerful but much threatened Great Britain would not remain far from such a union.

"What will the United States do? That is her affair. We only follow her example. Perhaps she will propose an understanding. But what says Ranke: 'It is not in the nature of predominant forces to restrict themselves; boundaries must be established for them.' A people so young, acute and rich in future possibilities as the citizens of the Union will find boundaries to their aspirations only when they see attempts at further conquest will be met with vigorous resistance."

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

Washington, June 27.—Justice Bradley, in the equity court to-day decided the Manila bay and Santiago prize case. The decision is in favor of the claimants as to vessels captured and as to property taken from vessels so captured, but against them as to property captured ashore. The decision holds that vessels sunk and afterward raised were captured and not destroyed; that the property taken from vessels sunk and not claimed as prize and for which bounty was given is prize; that the cascos or cargo boats and all floating derricks that were captured at Manila are not prize.

The Santiago case hinges on the Manila decision.

According to counsel the claimants in the Manila case receive a total of $288,000, divided among about 2,000 people, and the claimants in the Santiago case will get in the neighborhood of $500,000, distributed among about 3,000 persons. These figures, however, are not final. These amounts are in addition to the bounties already allowed by the court of claims.

RURAL MAIL CARRIERS.

Washington, June 29.—Postmaster General Smith has rendered a decision covering a large number of complaints that have been made to the department from various parts of the country against certain mail carriers in the rural free delivery service, who have under their general privilege of making purchases for patrons along their routes been buying whisky in quarts and pints and delivering it. The postmaster general's order is very positive in forbidding this practice, and the rural free delivery carrier who hereafter violates this rule will be subject to instant dismissal from the service. Postmaster General Smith expresses his belief in the duty of the government to provide rural free delivery and to allow certain carriers to make themselves as useful and convenient as possible consistent with good morals and the proper performance of their duty as mail carriers strictly.

Left for Home.

Washington, June 28.—The Kiowa and Comanche Indian delegation, headed by Lone Wolf, who have been here seeking to have the opening of the Kiowa and Wichita reservations, in Oklahoma, postponed, left for their homes to-day. The interior department refused to furnish them transportation.

R A D W A Y S R E A D Y R E L I E F

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds, internally 10r Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

INTERESTING POINT

Can a State Be Required to Pay Internal Revenue Tax?

Washington, July 1.—The state of Carolina, acting through the governor and attorney-general, has initiated proceedings before the commissioner of internal revenue to test the question whether the state can be legally required to take out special tax stamps as wholesale and retail liquor dealers under their state dispensary laws and has made a demand upon the commissioner for a refund of all such taxes hitherto paid, amounting to $4,916. While this sum is not large, it is realized that the principle at issue is great and far-reaching in importance.

The one question involved is whether the internal revenue laws of the United States apply to the dispensary system of South Carolina so as to entitle the collector to demand the payment of these taxes. The entire dispensary system of South Carolina is managed by a board of commissioners consisting of three persons selected by the state legislature, with Columbia as its headquarters. This state dispensary distributes the supplies to the county dispensaries and these in turn are managed by county dispensers or agents, all being under the board of state commissioners. Under the law no liquor can be sold at night, nor drank on the premises of the dispensary. The liquors are sold as the property of the state and the profits accrue to the state. The salaries of all the officials of the dispensaries are fixed by law and do not depend upon the amount of their sales.

Commissioner Yerkes has the claim for refund of taxes by the state of South Carolina under consideration, but has rendered no opinion yet. While it is true that this dispensary system may be designated a state agency, and its maintenance upheld as constitutional under the police power resident in all sovereignties, yet the commissioner is inclined to the opinion that it is not such a necessary state agency, or such a needful function of the state government as will exempt it from Federal taxation. There are certain agencies absolutely essential to the life of a state, such as the maintenance of courts, executive officials, collection of taxes for the payment of necessary state expenses and it may be admitted that the national government can at no time and in no way, directly or indirectly, levy a tax upon those necessary state agencies, otherwise the national government might tax them out of existence. The government contends that when the state performs a work and assumes direction of an agency which has been and can be performed by its citizens in their individual capacity, a new aspect arises. If it is unconstitutional to require the local agents employed under the dispensary system of South Carolina to pay to the government the sums required for retail and wholesale liquor dealers' stamps, then this same state and all other states, the commissioner points out, could take control, not only of the same, but of the manufacture of whisky, beer and tobacco, and if so then the question would arise, could the government levy any tax upon the products of plants under and operated by the state and used for those purposes? If so, while the states must thereby be able to pay all of their governmental expenses, the general government, it is said, would lose an internal revenue income of some $200,000,000 per year. It is understood that if the commission's decision is against the state, as seems probable, the case eventually will go to the supreme court of the United States.

JOKE ON MARK HANNA.

Washington, July 1.—Official Washington is quietly laughing in its sleeve over the slick manner in which Senator Hanna has been buncoed. The story of his undoing is said to be absolutely true, and is vouched for by Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland, and others.

It is related that one day last week a tall Southerner called at Mr. Hanna's office in Cleveland, and sent word in that "Mr. Baily, of Texas," would like to see him. "Mr. Baily" was at once admitted, and swooped down upon the Republican leader with the announcement that he was a brother of Senator Bailey, of Texas, and as he was passing through Cleveland en route from the Buffalo Exposition, he had concluded to drop in and shake hands.

Mr. Hanna did not know whether Senator Bailey had a brother or not, and gave the stranger the benefit of the doubt. The latter at once swung into a general discussion of politics. His Southern drawl and his anecdotes about Southern statesmen delighted Mr. Hanna, and when the senator's private secretary, Mr. Dover, entered, he was introduced.

"You remember Bailey's brother, don't you, Dover? This is my secretary, Mr. Dover," said Mr. Hanna.

Mr. Dover did not remember Senator Bailey's brother, but he would not admit this before Senator Hanna.

He then withdrew. Within a few minutes "Mr. Bailey" explained that he had spent more money at the exposition than he should have, and that he was rather short. He then asked if Mr. Hanna could oblige him with a small sum until he got back home, when he would return it. Mr. Hanna was quite taken with the Texan and passed out $25. "Mr. Bailey" withdrew, after expressing his thanks.

Mr. Hanna later learned that "Mr. Bailey" had resolved himself into "Mr. Hogg," of Texas, a son of the former governor of Texas, and obtained loans from a number of other citizens. Later he became "Mr. Wise," of Virginia, son of Representative Wise. The Ohio senator realized that for the first time in his life he had been the victim of a confidence man, and has been trying to suppress the story ever since. The police are looking for "Mr. Bailey."

COURT-MARTIAL RECORDS.

Washington, June 26.—The records of several court-martials of Filipinos have been received at the war department from Manila.

A native sergeant of police, Pablo Tabares, ordered two of his policemen to induce Private George O. Hill, Co. H, Eighteenth infantry, to enter the sergeant's house, in the Pueblo of Cabatuan. Once in, Tabares treated the American with lavish hospitality and pressed glasses of vino upon him until the soldier was badly intoxicated. The sergeant then ordered the two policemen to take the unfortunate man outside the pueblo and kill him. The wily Tabares promptly sent his two accomplices off to the insurgent ranks, to get them out of the American jurisdiction, together with the dead man's uniform and accoutrements, while he remained discreetly silent. He was found guilty of murder, and also of arson, having caused about a hundred dwellings in Cabatuan to be burned. He was sentenced to be hanged.

ITALY DENIES

That She Pays Any Export Bounty on Her Sugar.

Washington, June 26.—An official statement from the Italian government was communicated to the state department to-day, to the effect that Italy paid no export bounty on sugar. This action by the Italian authorities follows eight days from the issuance of Secretary Gage's treasury order suspending the liquidation of all sugar imported from or produced in Italy, on the ground that the treasury had information leading to the belief that Italian sugar received a bounty.

Mr. Gage's order was dated June 17. The action of the Italian government was communicated by a cable to the Italian embassy here, and was made known to the acting secretary of state, Dr. Hill, by Mr. Carignani, the Italian charge d'affaires.

Mr. Gage's circular did not state positively that Italy paid an export bounty, but said that it appeared highly probable that this was the case, and, accordingly, the liquidation of sugar accounts with Italy were suspended, pending further investigation. The declaration now made by the Italian government does not appear to be with any view of raising a sharp issue, but rather to make known, in explicit and official language, that Italy does not pay this bounty on sugar.

TAFT IS GOVERNOR.

Washington, July 1.—The President to-day signed the following commissions:

War—William H. Taft, Ohio, civil governor of the Philippine islands; Joseph T. Davidson, quartermaster, rank of captain.

Interior—Edward S. Wiggins, receiver of public moneys at Woodward, Oklahoma; David C. Fleming, register of the land office at Sterling, Co., (reappointment); Charles B. Timberlake, receiver of public moneys at Sterling, Col., (reappointment); Percy Hobkirk, receiver of public moneys at Del Norte, Cal.

Judge Taft was notified some time ago when instructions were sent him relative to the inauguration of civil government in the islands, July 4, that he would be appointed civil governor. While the appointment of the civil governor is credited to the war department, this does not mean necessarily that the President is proceeding entirely under this war power in setting up civil government in the Philippines. He is not differentiating the source of his authority. He is acting, so it is authoritatively stated, under all the powers he has in the premises.

MORE PENSIONS.

Washington, July 1.—A statement prepared at the pension office shows that for the fiscal year ending June 30 there were 49,612 names added to the pension rolls, of which 44,861 were original issues and 4,751 were restorations. The original issues included the following: Invalids, civil war, 20,443; invalids, war with Spain, 2,795; survivors Mexican war, 15; survivors, Indian wars, 7; widows, civil war, 19,842; widows, war with Spain, 1,241; widows, Mexican war, 352; widows, Indian wars, 132; widows, "old war prior 1861," 6; widows, war of 1812, 3; nurses, 25. The increases, reratings, etc., numbered 60,043, making the total number of certificates issued 109,655, as against a total of 105,591 in 1900. The increase in the number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1901, compared with the previous year, was about 2,500. The number of claims pending May 31, 1901, was 415,409, and one June 30, 1897, 635,059.

THE SECRET SERVICE.

Washington, July 1.—The annual report of Chief Wilkie, of the secret service division, treasury department, submitted to Secretary Gage to-day, indicated that this has been the most successful year in the history of the division. During the twelve months ending June 30, 1901, there were placed in circulation but four new counterfeit notes against an average of ten for each year during the preceding ten years. Only one of these new notes was at all dangerous, the others being the product of unskilled workmanship. The total amount of counterfeit currency which came into the possession of the division during the year amounted to $30,056, while $18,117 in counterfeit coin was confiscated. Coin counterfeiting decreased all over the country except in New York and vicinity, where there has been a gradual increase in this class of crime, particularly cases in which genuine silver forms the basis of the imitations. The arrests for twelve months show a total of 594.

COLONY OF FINNS.

Washington, June 27.—The Southern Railway announces that it has made arrangements with Captain A. Backman, of Finland, for the purchase of 10,000 acres of land on the Southern Railway in Georgia for colonization purposes. Captain Backman's purpose is to aid a number of the Finlanders who are dissatisfied with political conditions in their country to emigrate to Georgia.

TRADE INCREASING.

Washington, June 29.—The importation of cotton manufactures into the Philippine Islands during 1900, showed an increase of 93 per cent over the importation for the previous year, according to a comparative statement issued yesterday by the division of insular affairs, war department. The value of the cotton manufactures imported during 1900 is set down at $8,727,778 and for 1898 at $4,922,408. The increase in importation from the United States alone showed an increase of 303 per cent, or $69,236. The greatest amount of cotton manufactures came from the United Kingdom, about $4,000,000 worth, with Spain second at $1,223,628.

OUR COINAGE.

Washington, June 28.—The forthcoming statement of the coinage executed at the mints of the United States for the fiscal year ending the 29th 1901, will show the total coinage to have been $136,340,781, as follows: Gold, $89,065,715; silver, $35,265,498; minor coins, $2,009,568.

Gompers Ill.

Washington, June 28.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is lying dangerously ill at his home in this city, suffering from concussion of the brain and a possible fracture of the skull. While his condition is critical, his physician says he probably will recover. He was injured last night as he alighted from a car on which he had been taking his two children for an outing.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

INTENSE HEAT.

Many Deaths in the Great Cities on Tuesday.

Washington, July 2.—The weather bureau has issued the following special bulletin:

There are no present indications of a permanent break in the warm wave which covers the country generally east of the Rocky Mountains. Local rains and thunder storms will furnish temporary relief in the lower lake region, the upper Ohio valley and in the mountain districts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, and there is a possibility that these local rains may occur in limited areas in Atlantic coast states.

(Signed.)

H. E. WILLIAMS,
Acting Chief.

New York, July 2.—At 8 a. m. to-day the temperature shown by the weather bureau thermometer was 88 degrees. At the same hour yesterday it was 83. On the street thermometers registered 94 at 8 o'clock. The air was almost perfectly still this morning, and there was no sign of a breeze. To add to the suffering the humidity was 50 per cent, as compared with 48 per cent yesterday.

Between 2 and 8 a. m. fourteen adults died of the heat on Manhattan island. The prostrations were so numerous that it was impossible to keep a complete record of them.

In the interior cities of this state the heat was generally but little abated. At Troy the temperature at 8 a. m. was 88 degrees, three degrees warmer than at the same hour yesterday. Deaths at Troy since the hot spell began number six.

At Rochester at 9 a. m. it was 84 degrees and the humidity 62. At Buffalo the temperature was 76 degrees at 9 o'clock.

The weather bureau thermometer was at the 95 mark at 10 a. m., six degrees higher than at 10 o'clock yesterday. So many horses have been killed or disabled by the heat that deliveries of provisions and ice were much retarded today, thus adding to the discomfort and suffering.

In Brooklyn thirty sudden deaths were reported to the coroner's office between midnight and 9 a. m. and of these 17 were directly due to the heat.

At 11 o'clock the police department lists showed that from midnight to that time, a total of 52 deaths from the heat had been reported in the Greater New York. Nearly all the dead were adults.

Death List of 62.

At noon the temperature at the weather bureau was 97 degrees, one degree higher than at noon yesterday. The humidity at that time had fallen to 42 per cent. At 1 o'clock the total number of deaths from heat in Greater New York was 62.

Business everywhere in town is much decreased by the heat.

The trial of Miles B. McDonnell before Justice Fursman was adjourned until next Monday. The foreman of the jury, Patrick Caravan, collapsed from the heat yesterday, and, although he was present to-day, the court decided it would be better to adjourn the case.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the J. Hood Wright hospital sent out a notice that it would be unable to respond to any more ambulance calls to-day, as all the hospital horses were disabled and others were not obtainable.

Yesterday's highest temperature of 98 degrees at 3 p. m. was equalled to-day at 1 p. m. At that time the wind was blowing from the northwest at the rate of six miles an hour.

There were eight deaths caused by the heat in Jersey City between midnight and noon. Among the number were John Finn and his wife, Margaret. Finn was prostrated last night and soon after he had been removed to the hospital, where he died to-day, his wife expired unattended. Her body was found in her house by a neighbor to-day. All the foundries in Jersey City have been forced to bank their fires on account of the heat and they will not be reopened until the hot spell has passed. Altogether about 1,100 foundry men have ceased work.

The Clark Thread mills and all the other factories and foundries here and vicinity have ceased work.

A number of concerns in Newark, Paterson, Passaic and New Brunswick have closed.

Vegetation is suffering greatly in all parts of New Jersey. Unless rain soon falls, many of the crops will be almost totally ruined and in any event the farmers will lose heavily.

Awful in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 2.—The hot weather continued to-day with unabated intensity. The temperature at 8 a. m. was 93 degrees, five degrees higher than at the same hour yesterday. The minimum temperature during the night was 80 degrees at 1 o'clock this morning. The local forecast officials say there are no indications of immediate relief. Since 1:30 o'clock this morning twelve deaths and prostrations that have occurred in any one day of the present hot spell. All records for July were broken by the temperature this morning.

At 12 o'clock the official thermometer recorded 100 degrees, one degree more than at the same hour yesterday.

During the morning the Baldwin locomotive works closed three departments, the flange, machine and hammer shops. The men in the other departments were told that they could go home whenever they felt that the heat was too oppressive. John and James Dobsons' big carpet mill also closed down, the 1,200 employes being sent home.

At 11 o'clock the government thermometer on top of the postoffice building registered 95, while those on the street ranged from 99 to 102. Sixteen deaths had occurred and over 100 prostrations had been reported up to that time.

Manufacturing establishments in all sections of the city were compelled to close. Cramps' shipyards began operations at 4 o'clock this morning, and closed at noon. Before 10 o'clock a dozen ambulance calls had been sent from the plant, and many of the employes were compelled to leave their work. The Pennsylvania iron works was one of the first of the big plants to shut down. Work on building operations was almost entirely suspended to-day. Men were not allowed to go to the tops of buildings in course of erection, as it was feared they would be overcome and fall to their death.

Hospitals all over the city are crowded with heat patients, and in some cases the facilities are inadequate for the treatment of the sufferers owing to lack of tents.

Death List of 25.

At 2 p. m. the weather bureau thermometer registered 101½, one and one-half degrees hotter than at the same hour yesterday. On the street the register was 105 to 108. So far to-day 25 deaths from heat have been reported and hundreds of prostration cases are under treatment. One hospital has over a hundred cases. The superintendent of police ordered the horses be spared, and as a result the prisoners were transported through the streets on trolley cars. The hospital ambulance service was insufficient and dozens of cases were taken to the hospitals in furniture vans.

12 Deaths in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, July 2.—Twelve deaths and sixty prostrations from the heat were reported between midnight last night and 11 o'clock this morning, making the number of fatalities 40 in 24 hours.

While last night was not as close as the previous night, thousands of persons in the tenement districts slept in hallways or stone steps and brick pavements.

A walk up Webster avenue last night was difficult. Not only the sidewalks but even the roadway was full of people trying to sleep. Many poor mothers sat up all night watching their slumbering children that harm might not come to them as they lay on the pavements.

At 8 o'clock this morning the mercury stood at 78, six degrees cooler than at the same hour yesterday, and at 11 o'clock it had risen to 86. The indications are for thunder showers and lower temperature to-morrow.

Bad Enough in Chicago.

Chicago, July 2.—Notwithstanding the storm which diminished the heat somewhat last evening and made night more bearable the thermometers on the street at 8 a. m. registered 86 degrees, only two degrees lower than at the same hour yesterday. The hot wave is not yet broken, and from present indications it is uncertain when it will be. Forecaster Walz said:

"I will be cloudy to-day and there may be showers. If the sun is kept out of sight all day the heat may be endured in spite of the humidity, but if the sun gets out, the day will be a scorching one."

At 10 a. m. the temperature on the Auditorium tower, where the weather bureau is located, was 85.

But one prostration had been reported —that of Attorney John Leidler, whose condition was reported serious.

No Sign of Abatement.

Baltimore, July 2.—This city is to-day again sweltering under intense heat conditions, with no signs of abatement. The official thermometer at the weather bureau at 8 o'clock this morning recorded a temperature of 92 degrees, four degrees higher than at the same time yesterday. At 9 o'clock, the mercury had risen to 95 degrees, and was steadily climbing. The indications are that to-day's heat record will be at least equal that of yesterday, when the maximum temperature was 103 degrees at 3 p. m.

But one death and twelve cases of prostration had been reported to the police up to noon, but it is probable that this list will swell considerably before nightfall.

The thermometer at noon registered 101, and at 1 o'clock it was one degree higher with no relief in sight, unless the few clouds in the west presage a thunder storm. Four deaths and 32 cases of prostration had been reported at 1 o'clock, which exceeds the number recorded yesterday at the same hour.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of the United States for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30.

Washington, July 2.—The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures show that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, the total receipts from all sources amounted to $585,448,309, and the disbursements to $509,583,310, leaving a surplus for the year of $75,864,999. The receipts from customs during the year amounted to $238,786,740, as against $233,164,871 for the fiscal year 1900.

Internal revenue, $305,514,416, as against $295,327,926 for last year.

Miscellaneous, $41,547,157 as against $38,748,053 for last year.

The disbursements during the year are given as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous, $122,310,434; war, $144,620,590; navy, $60,515,387; Indians, $10,896,000; pensions, $139,323,489; interest, $32,317,402.

The disbursements for the year were $22,269,419 in excess of those for last year.

The monthly statement shows that during the year the receipts amounted to $50,333,907, and the disbursements to $83,045,147, leaving a surplus for the month of $17,288,760. The receipts from customs were $18,409,378; from internal revenue, $25,431,802, and from miscellaneous sources, $6,492,727. The total receipts for the month were $1,100,000 less than last year. The miscellaneous receipts for June include $2,122,841, realized from the sale of the claim of the government against the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company.

INDIAN CITIZENS.

Wichita, Kan., July 2.—With all the pomp and dignity peculiar to their race, the members of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache and Wichita Indian tribes have just held a big session at Darlington, Oklahoma, and declared themselves to be fullfledged American citizens, with a right to vote in all elections. The power of voting was conferred upon them at this meeting through Geronimo, the noted warrior, who is a prisoner of war at Fort Sill. As a matter of fact, they had the power to vote ever since they settled upon their allotments. But this meeting was of peculiar program, and shows in a way the state of civilization among the red men.

Several weeks before the meeting began, and it lasted a week, too, the Indians began to erect large arbors from the limbs of trees. The squaws were put to work carrying these well-leaved limbs from the forest, and they kept at it until the arbors numbered fully 200. Then a great space in the center was cleared of the grass and sprinkled with a white chalk, which had been blessed by the medical men for the occasion.

As the day for the big meeting drew nearer Indians came in from all directions. Some were on horseback, others in wagons, and not a few of the young men came on bicycles. Geronimo rode all the way from Fort Sill, accompanied, of course, by a guard. Although 80 years of age he stood the trip well, and was ready to take part in a dance which had just started when he arrived.

The meeting was under the direction of Wolf Ears, a tall young Indian, who had often visited Washington, and who told the Indians that he stopped at the White House every time he went there. For this alleged intimacy with the President he stood higher in the estimation of his people than any other one man, unless it was Geronimo. The old fighter could not take charge, for the reason that he talks only the Apache language. Another reason was that certain other warriors were jealous of him, and did not even want him to take any part in the program.

As every Indian drove up he was taken in charge by a medicine man and led to a creek, where he was ordered to bathe. This was done to wash off all the evil influences of camp life. They he was taken into a mud lodge and various and unknown ceremonies gone through.

PIN REID'S REMAINS.

New York, July 2.—The remains of former Governor Harsen S. Pingree, of Michigan, arrived yesterday on the steamship Zealand. With the body came Hazen S. Pingree, jr., who accompanied his father to England.

The body was not removed from the vessel, as the committee having charge of the arrangements was not ready. It will be taken from the ship to-day at noon, and will be removed to an undertaker's shop until the committee is ready to ship it to Detroit.

Frank S. Pingree, a son of the late Mr. Pingree, Mayor William C. Maybury, of Detroit, and R. G. Solomon, of Newark, representing the Leather Dealers' committee, were at the dock to meet the Zealand.

STEEL STRIKE.

Fund Now Amounts to From $200,000 to $300,000. A Few Companies Willing to Sign.

Pittsburg, July 2.—The second day of the strike of the sheet steel and steel hoop workers of the Amalgamated association opened without interesting or exciting features. It was evident that neither side anticipated early developments, as there was no unusual activity about the combine offices and the utmost quiet prevailed at the headquarters of the workers. As President Shaffer remarked, the conditions of the present strike were peculiar and no decided results were expected for ten days or two weeks. By that time the manufacturers having all necessary repairs at their mills completed, would be anxious to resume operations. The struggle would then begin in earnest. The belief is quite general, however, that the real test will not come until the close of the hot weather and the general resumption of business in the early fall and in the meantime it is thought that the conflicting interests will see their way clear to recede from the present positions. That President Shaffer of the Amalgamated association is preparing for the rainy day which may come if the strike is prolonged indefinitely, is evident from the circular mailed to the association lodges to-day. The circular directs the lodges to lay assessments upon their members, the money to be used for the relief of such members of the association as might be out of work. The money collected by these assessments of the lodges will be forwarded to Pittsburg, where it will be placed in the general fund of the association. The latter has for years been creating a strike fund, systematically and methodically. This fund is said now to amount to between $200,000 and $300,000. The combine officials do not appear to be worrying over the situation and say they do not recognize a condition of a strike as yet. Some of the officers intimate that there may be a renewal of negotiations at any time and a settlement effected. In outside circles the belief is growing that the strike will be called off before it gets fairly well under way.

Outside the combine plants there is little apprehension over the situation. Among the independent companies in Pittsburg, who have closed down, but who are ready to sign, are: Zug & Co., limited, will sign; the Pittsburg Forge & Iron company, who are satisfied to grant the men's demands; A. M. Byers & Co., of the South Side, at present closed for repairs, but ready to sign the scale whenever the committee waits upon them, and Brown & Co., who are closed for repairs.

Committed Suicide.

Chicago, July 2.—A commercial traveler who registered at the Briggs House from Philadelphia, committed suicide today by hanging.

COTTON CONDITION

Decrease of 4 1-2 Points for the Month.

New York, July 1.—The Journal of Commerce says:

The condition of cotton, according to replies received by the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin from a valuable list of correspondents, shows a decrease of 4½ points compared with the June report of condition promulgated by the Department of Agriculture. Returns from nearly 1,100 correspondents have furnished the data on which a general average condition of 77 for the entire cotton belt has been obtained. These correspondents were all asked direct question, "What is the present condition of the cotton crop in your vicinity stated in percentage?"

In order to obtain a uniform value of the reports in percentage the following explanation of a condition of 100 accompanied the question:

"According to the department of agriculture the basis or unit of comparison is 100, which is the standard of full condition, representing perfect healthfulness, exemption from injury from insects or other causes, with average growth and development. One hundred means a prospect for a full crop."

In the appended table are given the condition by states and the general average for the county. Comparisons are made with the Agricultural Department's report of condition on June 1 this year and July 1 a year ago. The percentages represent the increase or decrease as printed in the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin as a result of a special investigation one month ago.

Condition of cotton by states.

	Condition July 1, 1901.	Acreage July 1, 1900*	Acreage June 1, 1901*	Inc. Pct.**
Arkansas	76	79	81	5
Alabama	77	70	76	5
Louisiana	77	81	80	5
Florida	78	78	88	12
Georgia	76	74	85	4
Indian Ter.	81	96	85	
Virginia	95	60	65	5
Mississippi	85	64	82	5
Missouri	66	74	77	
So. Carolina	75	79	87	8
No. Carolina	67	79	80	4
Tennessee	86	76	78	11
Texas	76	78	84	6
Oklahoma	90	82	88	
Average	77.0	75.8	81.5	5

*Government report.
**Journal of Commerce May 31 report.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, June 29.—Bradstreet's says:

Trade, crop and industrial developments this week have been largely favorable, temporarily firmer money, due to July disbursement preparations, and slight financial troubles, due to improper business methods, not detracting from the generally satisfactory and confident feeling with which the half-year in business closes.

High temperatures have aided the distribution of seasonable goods at retail and stimulated re-order demands from wholesalers, although the volume of business has been limited by small stocks. The cotton goods situation has gained rather than lost in strength, but the volume of business has been limited by the fact that sellers are not disposed to commit themselves, largely in view of the unsettled outlook for raw material prices. There is also a better tone in woolen goods, and this is reflected in firmer quotations for the finer grades of raw material.

Iron and steel show few notably new features. The price of Bessemer pig has been definitely fixed for the third quarter of the year, and no doubt exists that a heavy business has recently been done. Foundry pig is rather quiet, and on the whole is not strong. The machinists strike has unquestionably hurt this line of business, but this trouble appears to be subsiding, and the settlement of the tin plate scale, an advance being conceded the workingmen, leads to the expectation that other branches of the trade will reach a like amicable settlement with their employes. Advices from British markets are that American steel billets are being offered at very low prices, which, in view of the strength of billets at home, may be taken to intimate that American manufacturers are in the export business to stay.

Failures for the week in the United States number 196 against 188 last week, 185 in this week a year ago, 158 in 1899, 173 in 1898 and 225 in 1897. Canadian failures for the week number 20 against 26 last week, 18 in this week a year ago, 23 in 1899, 22 in 1898 and 33 in 1897.

FRENCH GRAIN.

Paris, June 29.—From the latest figures obtainable Secretary Green, of the American Chamber of Commerce here, has prepared an interesting report on the grain crop of France. He says the situation to-day is quite different from that of last year, when the crop was also short. But there was considerable surplus from the crop of 1899, which helped make good the deficit. This year there is no surplus, and the stock of wheat in hand is considerably less than at the same period in 1900.

In 1900 the French area under cultivation in wheat was 16,649,549 acres, while the returns this year show 16,698145 acres, an increase of 148,596 acres, or nearly one per cent. The crop came through the first part of the winter in very good condition. But, unfortunately, the severe cold weather of February and March and the very backward spring season, caused considerable damage.

Present indications are that the wheat crop of France this year will amount to 304,000,000 bushels, as compared with 309,880,000 bushels in 1900. The annual consumption of wheat in France is about 340,000,000 bushels, and should this year's crop turn out to be only 304,000,000 bushels France will have to import at least 36,000,000 bushels to make good the deficit.

HOT WINDS.

Kansas City, July 1.—Missouri and Kansas are suffering from hot winds that threaten great damage to corn.

Atchison, Kas., reports the greatest drouth in Northeastern Kansas since 1860, a warm wind having blown from the South almost unceasingly for the past seven days. Abilene, Kan., reports 105 degree weather, with many fields in South Dickinson county ruined. A Mexico, Mo., dispatch says that the thermometer in that part of the state registered 101 degrees Saturday and Sunday and that if rain does not come soon the farmers will have to put their stock on the market immediately to save it. Sedalia, Mo., reports 103 degrees in the shade, with the statement that another week of similar weather will make certain a failure of the corn crop in Central Missouri.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., July 2.—Close—Wheat was rather indifferent on the local exchange this morning. With three cables the opening was steady, but the temper was bearish, and the market became easier by noon. Later it rallied, and the close was ⅛ to ¼ higher, with moderate trade for the day.

Bradstreet's detail on the world's available supply shows a decrease of 2,000,000 bushels, which was hardly as much as expected, as that is just about the increase of American stocks. Northwestern receipts were 271 cars, compared with 352 last week and 96 a year ago. Chicago reports an improvement in the cash demand.

Corn and oats opened lower on account of rain in the west. Liquidation and selling by bears. The market soon steadied, however, and there seemed to be an impression that the last of the drouth had not been heard from.

Primary receipts were:

	To-day.	Last year.
Wheat	459,000	260,000
Corn	347,000	1,006,000
Shipments:		
Wheat	685,000	378,000
Corn	251,000	369,000

Total clearances to-day were 286,000 bu. of wheat and flour; 211,000 of corn, and 256,000 of oats.

The seaboard to-day reports 43 loads of wheat and 10 of corn for export.

It is estimated that receipts at Chicago to-morrow will be 40 cars of wheat, 100 cars of corn and 70 cars of oats.

Bradstreet's detail on the world's visible supply of wheat shows:

East of Rockies, decrease	2,700,000
Europe and afloat, decrease	100,000
Total decrease	2,800,000
Corn, decrease	2,200,000
Oats, increase	261,000

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 44½; July, 45; September, 46¾.

Oats—Cash, 27½; July and September, 27½@27¾.

Rye—50.

Clover seed—Cash, prime, $6.50; October, $5.60.

Timothy seed—$2.15.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day July 1 Close
Cash	66½	66¾	66½	66¾	68
July	66½	66¾	66½	66¾	68
Sept.	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¾	68¾
Aug.	66¼			66¼	68
Dec.	67¾			68¼	70¼

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July	64¾	64⅝	64	64⅛	64⅜
Sept.	65⅝	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛	65⅝
Corn—					
July	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	44⅛
Sept.	45⅝	47⅜	46⅝	47	46¾
Oats—					
July	27	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	27
Sept.	27⅛	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	27⅜

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
July	72¾	73⅜	71⅞	72⅜	73⅜
Sept.	71⅝	72⅜	71⅛	71⅞	73
Dec.	73¼	74	73¼	74	75¼
Corn—					
July	45¾	45